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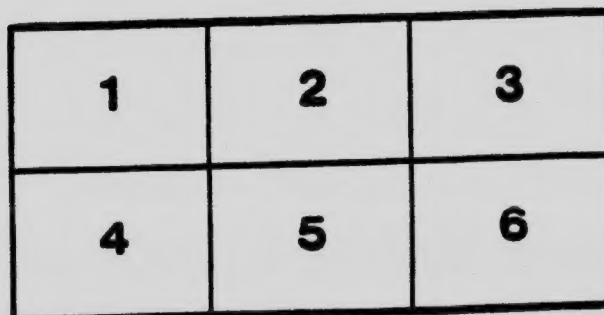
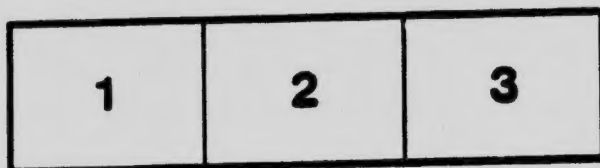
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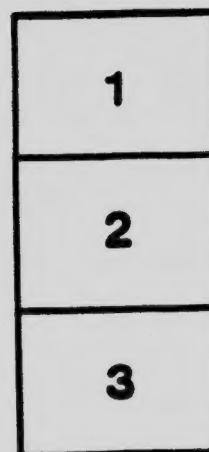
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(SUPPLEMENT TO WEEKLY BULLETIN)

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

REPRINT OF ARTICLES

DEALING WITH

RUSSIAN TRADE

PRELIMINARY REPORT

By MR. C. F. JUST

Canadian Special Trade Commissioner.

Published by Authority of Sir George E. Foster, K.C.M.G., M.P.,

Minister of Trade and Commerce.



OTTAWA
GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU

1916

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OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

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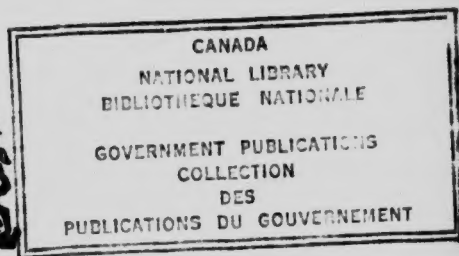
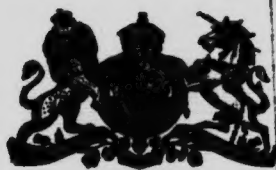
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INTRODUCTION.

The great interest manifested by Canadian manufacturers and men of business in the prospects for trade with Russia has suggested the reproduction in a form convenient for reference of the various contributions on the subject of Russian trade which have appeared from time to time in the Weekly Bulletin. The information given has been revised and rearranged and fresh material has been added with a view to facilitating the study of the requirements and capabilities of the Russian market for Canadian products. An endeavour has been made to outline the special conditions under which trade is conducted and the steps which should be taken to meet and overcome those conditions. Important changes of detail may be expected to occur both before and after the close of the present war, but it is hoped that the data provided by this supplement will be of assistance to Canadian producers in a position to consider trade with Russia. An intelligent study of the fundamental matters relating to Russian trade is recommended.

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REPRINT OF ARTICLES

DEALING WITH

RUSSIAN TRADE

I

GENERAL SURVEY.

In submitting this preliminary report on the prospects for Canadian trade in Russia it is desired to claim the indulgence of those whom it concerns in view of the exceptional circumstances under which the investigation was conducted.

The hazards and fortune of war are as incalculable as they are unexpected and it is inevitable that many changes, administrative and economic, must occur before the close of the war to modify the outlook and recast the recommendations for lines of action which to-day may seem the best for those who are contemplating the Russian market as a field for future activities.

POLAND AND THE BALTIC PROVINCES.

Out of the present situation two or three factors emerge, which are peculiar to Russia and which will have their bearing upon the trade outlook. It may be pointed out that the peoples and the areas which have mainly suffered so far the waste of war are not true Russians and truly Russian. They are the border districts and the border races—the Poles, mixed Slavs, Russian-Germans, Letts, and Jews. Moreover these districts with their commercial classes, have hitherto served as the advanced base of the German economic penetration of Russia, where also the financial and industrial interests are either directly German or controlled by Germans. Warsaw has been the German gate of Russia, and Lodz a German Manchester, and Bialystoka, a Bradford in Russia. The non-German foreign imports into this region have passed for the most part through German commission import houses. It should take some years for Poland and the Baltic provinces to recover from the devastation of war and from the dislocation of trade and industry. A visit to these parts was impossible.

RUSSIAN POWER OF RECUPERATION.

On the other hand the real Russian and the real Russian people have remained so far untouched. It is doubtful whether any conceivable scale of waste and destruction of life in the present war on the side of Russia will affect that country's economic position for any appreciable period if the past be any reliable guide in such matters. The recuperative power of Russia has invariably proved equal to every call. She has tried with impunity, economic experiments which would have seriously affected most other countries. Wars and political and social upheavals have seemingly had but little effect.

Russia internally is rich and prosperous; her national resources are very great and of infinite variety and her present population of 171,000,000, constitutes an important factor in the production of wealth. Apart from agriculture, in which

TRADE AND COMMERCE

75 per cent of the population is engaged, the manufacturing and mining industries, though very considerable within a restricted range of production, furnish only an insignificant output in relation to the country's actual needs. For this position the lack of the spirit of enterprise among the native Russian capitalists is said to be responsible. On the other hand, liberal provision for the education and training of skilled men for modern industrial conditions is being made.

A SHARE FOR CANADIAN INDUSTRIES.

There is to be found in Russia, therefore, the unusual conditions of great opportunities for industrial enterprise for which the consuming power is at hand, side by side with opportunities for imports on an extensive scale, with the certainty that Russia's industrial growth will rather stimulate than retard the growth of imports; for with the slightest rise in the standard of comfort of such a large population home industries can hardly expect to meet the demand at least not for a great many years. Primarily these factors should make Russia a great market, and if the conditions be rightly studied and understood Canadian manufacturing industries by the nature of their products which are adapted in so many instances to the requirements of a developing country like Russia, may reasonably expect to participate in the trade with that market.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND RUSSIAN DEVELOPMENT.

The development of Russia has hitherto appealed to foreign countries in a varying but distinctive manner. Germany by reason of her proximity, and with the assistance of the large German-Russian population directly across the frontier, has been associated with almost every line of general commerce, but notably with general engineering, electrical lighting and power undertakings and insurance. Great Britain has shown mainly a predilection for speculative ventures, chiefly mining. Belgium has been largely identified with industrial enterprises, especially iron and steel works, street railways and municipal undertakings. France has been the banker for Russia and has absorbed the state and municipal loan issues, content with a low but safe return on the investment. With regard to other countries, the United States is known for her specialities of agricultural machinery; and a combine of her leading harvester companies have established their own works near Moscow. In this direction the United States have been a potent force in the development of Russian agriculture. Canada, although associated with the United States on a smaller scale in the same direction, is by no means an unknown quantity in Russia. The identity of her machinery exports to Russia, however, has been confounded with those from the United States, and notwithstanding their importance they are not treated separately in the official statistics. Possibly also their importation via New York, the Black sea and Hamburg has been responsible for this circumstance.

TRADE METHODS AND GERMAN SUCCESS.

The experience and success of Germany during the last twenty-five years in building up the trade position which she occupied in Russia at the outbreak of the war, when she had 52 per cent of the import trade to her credit, has demonstrated the soundness and capacity of the market. The success of Germany has been principally due to enterprise based upon a thorough understanding of local needs and backed by efficient organization. Financial support from the German banking institutions, which are so largely interested in German industries, have no doubt also greatly facilitated the German commercial invasion, notably in the granting of long credits and in securing important contracts. On the whole, however, it should be admitted that German enterprise and organization have been the chief determining factors in that country's success. There

is nothing secret in those methods; they are not necessarily the possession of any one nation, and they may be elaborated and adopted by any of the allied countries.

In reply to inquiries as to the best way in which Canadian trade may be furthered, the advice has invariably been that Canadian traders should organize on the basis of a close, intelligent, personal study of the requirements of the Russian market and supply those needs on the terms and conditions demanded by the local customs. Most important of all, they should arrange to keep in touch with the consumer through a local house or agent, so that they may always know how their goods are suiting, and how they might be varied or improved under changing conditions. They should remember that the consumer is the best teacher, and that they can also learn from him information concerning their competitors which it is important to know. Whenever possible stock should be kept in London or if necessary in Russia. They should be prepared to give longer credit, and should bear in mind that a wise selection of clients will tend to bring the average length of credit within reasonable limits.

It is not unreasonable to assume that the reckless competition in granting long credit practised in the past is not likely to recur. One might safely give credit and large credit in Russia, but as in most other countries the granting of credit calls for discretion, and when granted under such conditions it is likely to be safe. The highest authorities in the banking and commercial world in Petrograd are unanimous on this point.

THE PERSONAL FACTOR—AGENTS.

As in every other relation of life in Russia so also in business the personal element is an important factor, which cannot be sufficiently emphasized. For the purposes of foreign trade the agent plays an unusually prominent part in Russia. The character, judgment and ability of a firm's representatives therefore are of the greatest consequence. An agent who has been found satisfactory should be highly prized and absolutely trusted—and not parted with lightly. The objection on the part of Canadians to deal through agents and their endeavours to get into direct touch with the consumer, excellent as it may be elsewhere, should be modified in developing business relations with the Russian market. The all-important question of the language, the pitfalls and difficulties associated with the introduction and handling of business, the intricacies of the custom-house clearance and of transportation, tend to make a trustworthy and efficient Russian-speaking agent indispensable. Other things being equal the agent should be of British nationality by preference (Jewish firms are best avoided owing to the legal disabilities under which they live in Russia) or if a Russian be taken then one possessing a knowledge of English and of British commercial habits and customs. Such an agent may be obtained, but not easily, and if with the agent there could be associated a practical responsible Canadian, either permanently or periodically, for the purpose of supervision and of keeping in personal touch with the Russian business the arrangements should be attended with satisfactory results.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

Russian commercial law is being developed. New laws for the recovery of debts, and a general bankruptcy Act have been drafted and fully discussed and now await the final acceptance of the Imperial Duma. The law relating to contracts, and to payment by instalments have been brought already into line with the best modern practice. The commercial courts are often slow in performing their work and it is generally advisable to endeavor to settle by arrangement without having recourse to lawsuits. It is on such occasions that the value of having a good agent is felt, as more often than not, he will be able to save the situation by his knowledge of the circumstances and by tactful but effective pressure.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

HOW TO TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

The condition of the Russian market differs from that of every other European country in that the expenses of initiating and conducting business are relatively excessive. The general opinion of independent authorities including leading bankers in Petrograd is that Russia is no place for the single firm which desires to run independently, as to do so in all probability would be to court failure; unless always their particular articles were likely to be of universal use and to command such a sale as to make the initial expenses a matter of indifference. Another factor against the small single firm is that when Russia once buys, she buys on a large scale. The best authorities on the question therefore advocate the plan of associated groups, or syndicates of powerful firms whose products do not compete but are complimentary to each other. Syndicates of this class entering the market, have the best prospects of success. Obviously under these conditions the incidence of the expenses for each participator would be considerably lighter in every direction, and the work of building up an efficient organization in the chief centres would be greatly facilitated. This is the German plan of approach and has justified itself in numberless instances; it has also been of great assistance generally in advertising German industrial products in Russia.

ASSEMBLING AND AUXILIARY WORKS.

In the case of the import of bulky articles like machinery, special and general, for which Russia is such a promising market, particularly for machinery with heavy structural sections or parts which could be obtained, finished and fitted locally in Russia, the question of an assembling shop or auxiliary works is one that could, and indeed should receive serious consideration from a syndicate of firms as mentioned. This feature is of importance to firms in distant countries like Canada. In the first place as the Russian duties are high, and are levied on weight, the saving in duty and freight and handling would be considerable, and would assist in meeting local or foreign competition: secondly, the setting up in the country of a quasi-permanent establishment employing Russian labour and Russian material would not only give local satisfaction, but favourably dispose the Russian authorities, in the event of the firm tendering for Government contracts. It should be remembered that under the Russian administrative system the Government is easily the first purchaser in the country and is permanently in the market.

RUSSIAN FOREIGN TRADE.

The statistics of the foreign trade of European Russia show that the total average value for the last five years does not greatly exceed the figure for 1913, the record year of Canadian trade.

The following figures are supplied by the Russian Customs Department:—

TABLE OF RUSSIAN TRADE.

Year.	Exports. \$	Imports. \$	Total. \$	Excess of Exports over Imports. \$	Duty on Imports. \$
	'000.	'000.	'000.	'000.	'000.
1908..	486,000	366,000	874,000	94,000	132,000
1909..	701,000	370,000	1,106,000	292,000	128,000
1910..	709,000	480,000	1,200,000	218,000	145,000
1911..	777,000	525,000	1,304,000	252,000	155,000
1912..	734,000	521,000	1,247,000	206,000	154,000
Average ..	\$681,500	\$468,000	\$1,148,000	\$214,000	\$143,000
1913..	731,000	648,000	1,380,000	102,000	195,000

Too much should not be made of this comparison. Nevertheless it is one full of interest and of suggestion for both countries. The Russian Ministers of State with whom interviews were obtained for the purpose of discussing Canadian prospects in regard to Russian trade, were greatly impressed with these evidences of the wealth of Canada—a country which resembles large parts of the Russian Empire. They expressed the opinion that the foreign trade of Canada was at once a high tribute to the energy and enterprise of her people and to her well balanced economic system.

A detailed analysis of Russian imports is reserved until later. Tables of Russian trade statistics are printed in the appendix and may be useful to Canadian firms who desire to study the situation.

DIVISION OF PRESENT TRADE SURVEY.

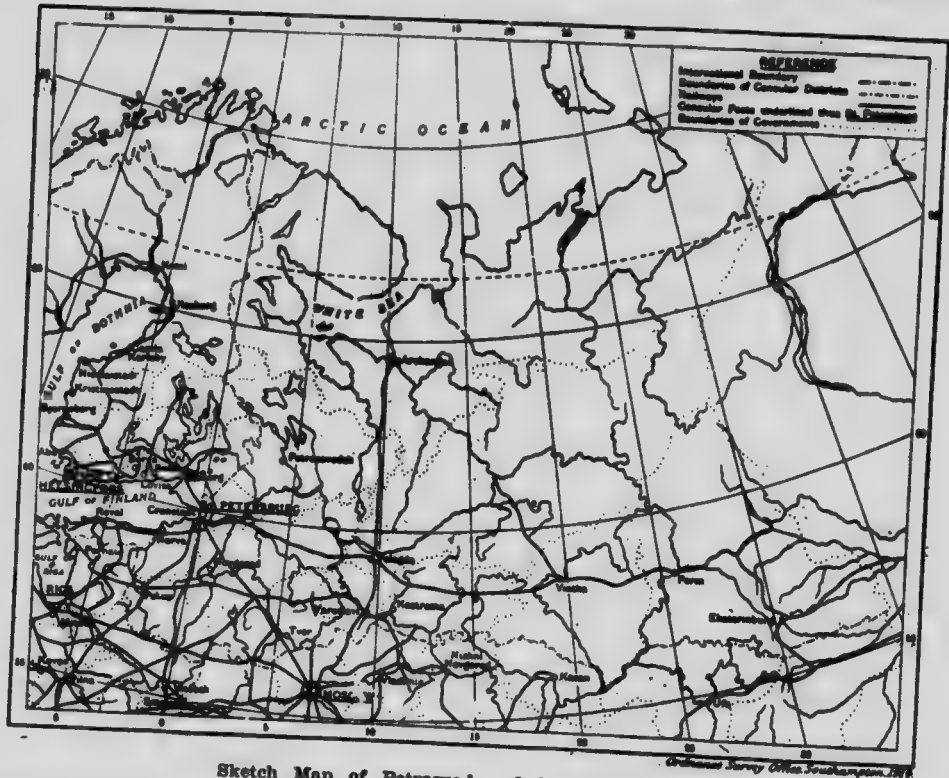
For the purposes of the present survey of the trade outlook in Russia the subject so far as possible will be dealt with by main territorial divisions of the country, corresponding to the several consular districts in charge of the British consuls general, viz.: The Petrograd district, extending to the Urals; the Moscow district, including Central Russia; the Odessa division and South Russia, and the Omsk and Vladivostok divisions, covering Western and Eastern Siberia.

II

PETROGRAD AND THE NORTHERN DISTRICT.

The Petrograd district comprises an area of nearly 900,000 square miles, stretching from Reval, the open winter port on the gulf of Finland, and from Archangel to the Urals. The main line of the railway to Siberia forms roughly its southern base. The population of this district is some twenty-one millions.

Outside of Petrograd, with a population of two millions, large towns are not numerous, the largest fourteen centres having populations ranging from 12,000 to



70,000 inhabitants. This feature of the urban centres is characteristic of the whole of Russia when the rural agricultural population forms 75 per cent of the total population.

PRIMACY OF PETROGRAD.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the primacy of Petrograd as an administrative, economic and social centre. The extreme centralization of government in Russia has influenced every possible kind of national activity. Scarcely anything of importance is initiated or settled without reference to the Government and the commercial

organizations which are grouped or which centre in the capital. Banks, boards of the great undertakings, industrial and mining, of shipping, and the representatives of foreign interests have invariably their headquarters in Petrograd. Here their plans and policies are originated, discussed and given effect, their purchases controlled and carried out. In short, there is no other place where the pulse of the whole Empire can be more surely felt than in the Russian capital.

Petrograd sets the fashion and dictates the taste of the country in a degree that even Paris does not achieve. It purchases the best goods and pays the best prices. Money commands and obtains everything that is desirable within the four quarters of the globe. Moscow may be more national—it is called the "Moujiks capital"—but Moscow, like the smallest city, looks to Petrograd for inspiration and guidance. Every average Russian visits Petrograd, if he can, to gaze on her palaces, to worship at the magnificent shrines and to taste the pleasures of the city, the "window looking out upon Western Europe" which its prescient founder, Peter the Great, created amid the swamps of the Neva for the advancement and development of the Russian Empire.

START IN PETROGRAD.

It will be readily understood that for foreign firms wishing to establish connections with the Russian market Petrograd has peculiar attractions and the best recommendations. Petrograd and Moscow are the chief importing centres of European Russia, just as Odessa is its chief exporting centre, with the one reservation made in regard to agricultural machinery, the imports of which go chiefly to Odessa and other Black Sea ports.

Moscow, it should be observed, differs from Petrograd in that it is an importer chiefly of cheap staple articles for peasant class consumption, whereas good medium and first-class articles are characteristic of the capital. Libau, Riga and Warsaw were the chief gates for the entry of supplies for Central Russia, with Moscow as the chief distributing point. The effects of the war, however, must inevitably arrest this trade temporarily and transfer supply to other countries and along new routes and lines of transportation. Petrograd should undoubtedly increase her hold on the foreign imports into Russia.

It follows from what precedes that Canadian firms should go to Petrograd for their initial business arrangements, whether they establish themselves through—

1. The existing merchant houses in the Russian trade in Great Britain, which have long had their trade connections throughout Russia.
2. Through agents with *del credere* (sole agent, guaranteeing accounts).
3. Simple local agents (Russian and English) working on a commission, selected for their trustworthiness and capacity, or
4. Through branches of the parent houses in Canada working independently, or in the grouped or syndicate form.

All have their advantages according to circumstances. A preliminary visit in all cases is strongly recommended as the conditions in Russia are of such a character that nothing short of actual contact with them will serve to a right comprehension of the possibilities of the market as well as of the difficulties to be encountered.

For Canadian manufacturers and merchants the present time is rather one for studying and maturing plans for entering the Russian market after the war than for immediate dealings; for ascertaining to what extent the goods they make or handle can be adapted to the market or can be substituted for German products. The list of such German articles on page 11 will be helpful in this respect.

TRANSPORTATION ROUTES.

The question of shipping facilities to be provided after the war is an important question which calls for early consideration, and in this connection, unless a Canadian line be inaugurated, suitable arrangements with existing lines such as the East Asiatic

Steamship Company which serves Libau, Riga and Reval, and calls at present at Halifax, N.S., and the Russian American Steamship Company, might be considered. Transshipments in London by way of the existing English services of the United Shipping Company, of Wilsons in Hull, etc., or of new lines in Great Britain, which it is understood, are already under consideration, may offer also further alternatives.

THE RUSSIAN TARIFF.

The position in regard to the Russian customs tariff calls for attention. The abrogation of the "conventional" duties, owing to the war, has resulted in the general tariff going into force for all allied and neutral countries, Germany and Austria being penalized with a surtax of one hundred per cent. The Russian Government, however, has seen fit to increase the "general" tariff, already one of the highest, by a further ten per cent, with the exception of a small number of articles, of which "sulphate of ammonia, portable engines connected with complex threshing machines and steam ploughs, spare parts for agricultural machines and apparatus imported together with such machines and apparatus," are of interest to Canada. Further increases are not improbable.

What the future may have in store it is impossible to conjecture. It at least seems certain that all the allied countries will be favourably placed after the war in regard to customs duties, as compared with enemy nation competitors in the Russian market.

WAR CONTRACTS.

The successful participation of Canada in the contracts of the Russian Government for munitions of war, railway rolling stock, and it is believed for locomotives and other materials, has created lively interest in Russian official, banking and commercial circles, and should prove an excellent advertisement of the capabilities of the Canadian industrial system.

His Excellency, Mr. Richlov, the Minister of Ways and Communications, expressed his pleasure at being able to place an order for his department with Canada, and he was greatly interested to hear of the variety and efficiency of Canadian works. It is true that the Russian law prohibits the purchase by the State of supplies of this kind from abroad, without a special decree being obtained, and Russian rolling stock works are extremely opposed to any departure from this rule. It seems, however, inevitable that these purchases outside the country must continue at least for the present in view of the exigencies of the war position and of the rapid development of the Russian railway system, which is only a little longer than that of Canada, and which is imperatively demanded to supply the deficiency in the means of communication. It is not an unreasonable demand to make that in the future the Allies of Russia in the present struggle should be exempted from the present disabilities in regard to public contracts, and that their products should be admitted on an equal footing with Russian products for State and other contracts.

KIND OF ARTICLES REQUIRED.

The requirements of the Petrograd district in imported articles, cover a wide range of manufactures and of natural products. Many of these, probably, lie outside the ability of Canada to supply. For immediate purposes, however, the list given on page 2, covers roughly the classes of Canadian products, in which there should be a reasonable expectation of trade.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS.

The relative importance of the Petrograd district for agricultural machinery and implements is less than that of Central and Southern Russia. In the Baltic provinces, however, with Riga and Libau as ports of entry, where extensive farming is wide-

spread, the market is comparatively large. Here Germany has long been in control, and as one of the results of the war, good opportunities should exist for Canada in that district. Sickles and scythes are in almost general use in Northern Russia, where the greater part of the crops are harvested with these implements.* The trade was, however, chiefly in Austrian hands prior to war. American and English goods are also imported, the former retailing at 50 cents per sickle, while the English and Austrian varieties are cheaper. Specimen samples have been obtained and may be inspected at the Department.

MOTOR CARS AND LORRIES.

Motor cars have been sold in ever increasing numbers in the past, despite the bad roads outside of the towns, which are not unlike the Canadian prairie trails. The replacing of worn-out and commandeered cars alone should represent a large trade. There is a good future also for the improved cheap car as runabouts for general urban and rural intercommunication, e.g., for the use of managers and foremen, between town offices and outlying factories in industrial districts. A 20-horse-power car costing \$1,100 delivered will probably be the most serviceable and popular type. It is recognized that the greater expense of the upkeep is more than offset by the lower initial cost. It is essential to the success of such a car that spares be provided, in order that the owner can keep his car uninterruptedly on the road. An ideal car of the better type, and of 20 to 40-horse-power would be one to retail at \$2,250. A well-known German firm did a large business in this model. They were generally sold on two years' credit, with interest added at 8 per cent. The agent's commission for cars has been from 10 to 20 per cent, according to the class and general character of the car. It is said that arrangements are now being made to push a popular American cheap car with the assistance of the American agricultural machinery agents, throughout Russia. Motor lorries in Petrograd and other centres are coming much into favour. A lower set and more compact type of car is however required than the German kind now in use, in order to secure better loading and unloading facilities. Prices should range from \$2,800 to \$3,500 delivered.

RAILWAY STOCK AND LOCOMOTIVES.

Nominally the importation of all material for the construction and operation of railways is prohibited. Purchases outside of Russia must be authorized by an order of the administration. The present relaxation of the general rule, however, is rendered imperative owing to the shortage of rolling stock, which the Russian car shops are unable to supply. One authority puts the requirements of the private and State railways from 1913 to 1917 inclusive, at a minimum of 145,000 wagons and trucks. This is quite beyond the capacity of the native works. The belief is that the future will witness some modifications in favour of the allied countries contracting for such materials. Petrograd is the only place where business matters of this character can be transacted whether for State or private lines.

BOILERS, OIL MOTORS, GASOLINE ENGINES, LIFTS.

For boilers of special types there is probably a market. The Russian competition in other kinds, however, monopolizes the demand. The openings in oil motors and gasoline engines in the north have hitherto been the subject of keen competition between the Germans, French and Swedish firms, Germany securing the greater part of the business. In lifts (elevators), for business and apartment blocks, the United States and Germany have been to the fore.

*The imports in 1914 were valued at 1,721,000 roubles.

MACHINERY.

For Canadian specialties in machinery for saw-mills, flour-mills, and wood-cutting, there are undeniably good openings. Nothing but the highest class of machinery can hope for success. The personal presence on the spot of responsible experts of the firm concerned is most essential. Demonstration is also to be thought of, as it is useless to expect to sell machinery of this class from an illustrated catalogue. Price is not the determining factor so much as the possession of the suitable article, and especially of facilities to meet the local customs and, above all, the ability to deliver promptly. The business is concentrated in Petrograd where the purchasing commission houses for the dealers and users in the interior have their headquarters, as well as contractors, great industrial concerns and mining corporations to say nothing of the Government spending departments, which are the largest customers in most lines in Russia. Negotiations can therefore be most conveniently carried out and the settlements effected in Petrograd. In saw-mill and wood-working machines, Sweden has been the provider next in importance to Germany. In flour-mill equipment, Germany, Great Britain and Sweden. In mining machinery, Great Britain. It is stated that the change now proceeding in the character of the mining in the Urals, i.e., from surface workings to deep mining, is necessitating the employment of totally new classes of machinery. Certain Canadian specialties like rock drills, etc., in this regard should therefore, now have an opportunity. The great Russian corporations, like the Demidoff Heirs, the Shouvaloffs and the foreign-owned mining companies are controlled from Petrograd.

GRAIN ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT AND APPLIANCES.

The policy of the Russian Government to assist actively in promoting both the interest of the grain trade and of the peasantry, by the construction of terminal country elevators, should be of practical interest to Canadians.

A series of 110 elevators, large and small, have been planned for Southeast Russia alone. Contracts have been let and others are pending. The details of the equipment can be seen in a museum which has been opened in Petrograd by the State Bank making the advances, where working models and the various appliances can be studied and inspected.

ELECTRIC POWER AND LIGHTING.

The practical monopoly of Germany in the electric power and lighting industry suggests openings for Canadian and British interests in the future. Canadian enterprise in other countries has attracted Russian attention, and questions were repeatedly asked as to the possibilities of Canada's intervention in a number of electrical power and traction schemes, which are more than overdue not only for Petrograd but also for other important centres in European Russia.

CHEMICALS.

Owing to the gradual development of Russian manufacturing industries, the import in heavy chemicals is more or less limited to the crude and more elementary products. The value of chemicals annually produced in Russia is estimated at 150,000,000 roubles. A large producing industry, particularly in the Central Volga district, provides the materials required for the manufacture of the more essential bulk chemicals, such as sulphuric acid, soda and caustic soda. Three-fifths of the Russian imports of chemicals previous to the war came from Germany. Among the most important are glauber and strassfurt salt, sulphur, cream of tartar, heavy spar sulphur, compounds of sodium, citric acid, salt and quinine. For the suggested list of chemicals from Canada the demand is certainly large in the Petrograd district.

There is a growing demand for calcium carbide and cyanimide. Coal tar products, e.g., pitch, carbolic acid, creosote, and even sulphate of ammonia, are wanted, the last named more in the north district than elsewhere. Shipping facilities will determine the possibility of competition from Nova Scotia. But it may be pointed out that the East Asiatic Steamship Company and the Russian-American Company call at Halifax.

For the basic slag produced by the Cape Breton iron works, a large sale might be found in the Baltic provinces as a fertilizer.

DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

In practically all drugs and medicinal preparations of the European pharmacopœia Russia depends on outside supplies. Nearly 90 per cent, according to the London Chamber of Commerce, comes from Germany. The articles given on page 28 find a ready sale and have been imported hitherto entirely from Germany.

The making up of prescriptions and the compounding of drugs is in the hands of apothecaries, who must be distinguished from chemists, and whose prices, though fixed by the administration, are high. Chemists are more numerous than apothecaries. Chemists trade in simple drugs, patent medicines, cosmetics, etc. The sale of patent medicines is largely on the increase, partly owing to the greater cost of medicine made from doctors' prescriptions and partly through energetic advertising. One of the most valuable of Canadian patent medicines was only recently introduced into Russia. All such preparations have to be approved by the Pharmaceutical Board of the Department of the Interior before they can be publicly offered for sale.

TANNING MATERIALS.

There are very important openings for tanning materials. The chief supply has, as usual, been handled by Germany. Canadian hemlock, birch bark and chestnut extracts should do well. Oak bark, valonia, galls and other substances in use can also be confidently disposed of. Russian tanneries producing leather footwear require mainly decolourized extracts for a speedy process of tanning, which enables them to turn out a cheap leather.

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES.

Leather.—A reference to the statistics at the end of this report shows how important the Russian market is for leather of almost every class, with the exception, in normal times, of cow leather for making the rough peasant boots. At present, and probably for a considerable time to come, even this latter kind will find a ready sale at good prices. Under ordinary circumstances, Russian boot and shoe factories are permanently in the market for leather for uppers. The chief demand is for box calf, chrome tannings in different qualities, patent leather, glacé kid, and now also for vegetable tanned sole leather. American "chevreau" is also popular. Canadian leather manufacturers can build up a steady and satisfactory trade if they copy continental and American firms in supplying standardized selections as regards quality and material and in supplying moreover the market with trimmed and attractive looking skins. Calfskins have been imported from Germany to the value of \$4,000,000 in one year; in 1913 the price of the German article, including duty, was 28 cents per square foot, a credit of sixty days being allowed to regular customers. Hides for carriages, furniture, valises, cases and portmanteaux are always wanted.

Boots and Shoes.—The imports of boots and shoes are large and as they are mainly derived from Austria (ladies' wear) and from Germany, the opportunity of alternative sources of supply in the future is obvious. American footwear of the better class had already been successfully introduced before the war by the characteristic method of special stores. These imported goods are generally the expensive, fashionable kind and find a sale among customers to whom price is of less consideration. The Russian town dweller of the female sex is usually smartly shod, and a stylish,

well made boot or shoe, despite a high cost, is growing in request. The cheaper goods are produced in Russia, and Petrograd has easily the largest boot and shoe factories in the country. The general inclemency of the climate makes a good article acceptable, and the opinion was expressed that the American shoe had not only come to stay, but would gradually become an important trade, although it was an article for well-to-do persons rather than for the masses. The Russian practice of wearing rubbers for never less than eight months in the year calls for light footwear. Samples of Warsaw and Vienna makes of the best qualities of shoes retailing at 10.50 roubles, and of boots from 14 to 15 roubles per pair have been obtained for the information of Canadian manufacturers. These prices are but slightly over those of peace times. Competing with the American shoe is the German "Standard" make selling at \$7.20 per pair. American lasts are somewhat in vogue.

ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION.

Fresh Apples.—The production of alimentary products in Russia is so vast and varied that there is little which Canada can usefully offer. For the local trade of Petrograd, apples of the finest quality form an interesting exception. Hitherto there, as indeed all other foreign fruit, reached Russia via Hamburg, and were bought at the fruit auctions by the buyers of the Russian fruit importers stationed there. It is stated that Germany secured annually a commission on a total of nearly forty millions of roubles worth of fruit destined for Russia which were imported through the free port of Hamburg. Boxed apples are the only kind which are wanted by the Petrograd trade, and of these some 150,000 cases are taken from the United States, Canada and Australia annually. The dealers are anxious to get into direct touch with Canadian growers. Canned "gallon" and evaporated apples were considered articles which should also find a market. Of canned fish, there is already probably enough and to spare, but one of the largest provision dealers in Petrograd has been interested in Canadian pink salmon. It is believed that this article might be made a popular alternative to the canned variety of sardine, which is consumed in great quantities in Petrograd, and there are further possibilities in connection with military contracts.

A CANADIAN FORWARDING AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN TRADE.

British trade with Russia has undoubtedly suffered both materially and in prestige from the fact that the whole of the foreign forwarding business of Russia has been allowed to drift into foreign hands, mainly German, who have practically controlled the position. It has been attended with disagreeable surprises since the war began. Any development of Canadian trade with Russia should be free from such influences, and should be in Canadian hands. It is believed that in the Canadian forwarding agencies lies the instrument for this purpose. A fusion of these interests for Canadian purposes in Russia is a *sine qua non*, if successful results are to be reached. And if with the usual forwarding business, there could be combined banking facilities for small transactions with the joint support of the Canadian chartered banks, the means for financing, a respectable volume of trade in the aggregate with Russia, on the lines of the extended credit which that market calls for could be automatically provided. In this way one of the greatest difficulties in the path of promoting trade with Russia might be solved. An inexpensive organization at the six chief centres of distribution in Russia could be built up on these lines without delay, with the co-operation of the existing trustworthy British forwarding houses possessing long local experience.

LAKE OPENINGS IN THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

The following is a list of goods manufactured by German firms and now in demand in Russia which has been compiled from reports supplied recently by His Majesty's consular officers:—

- Agricultural machinery and implements.
- Aluminium cooking utensils.
- Asbestos.
- Ball bearing.
- Bicycles and bicycle accessories.
- Blades for cold saws.
- Blowers—
 - Sandblast apparatus.
- Boat, motors.
- Boats, motor.
- Boiler fittings—
 - Steam slide valves.
 - Blow-off cocks.
 - Steam pipe isolating valves.
 - Water level indicators.
- Boot polishes.
- Boots.
- Brushes for dynamos—
 - Carbon brushes and contacts.
- Brushes, hair, tooth, clothes.
- Calculating machines.
- Cash registers.
- Cellulose factories, installations for—
 - Woodgrinding plants.
- Machinery for pulp manufactures.
- Chains—
 - Galle chains.
 - Link chains.
- Chamot fabrics.
- Chemicals.
- Chucks for lathes.
- Circular saws.
- Combustion engines, internal.
- Cotton goods.
- Crude oil engines.
- Cutlery and steelware.
- Cutters, milling.
- Docks, floating.
- Drawing ink.
 - " instruments.
 - " paper.
- Dredgers.
- Dressing plants.
- Drills and drilling tools.
- Drugs.
- Dry dredgers.
- Duplex pumps.
- Dynamo governors.
- Dynamos.
- Economisers.
- Edge mills.
- Electrical apparatus.
- Electric lighting accessories.
- Electrical machinery.
- Electric measuring instruments.
 - " railway installation.
 - " tools and articles.
 - " welding and cutting installations.
- Electricity meters.
- Electro-motors.
- Emery.
 - " wheels.
- Enamelled ware.
- Engines, fire.
- Exhausters.
- Extinguishing apparatus fire.
- Feed pumps.
 - " water meters.
- Fertilisers.
- Files.
- Fire-brick goods.
- Fire engines.
- Fittings—
 - Lead apparatus and fittings.
 - Boiler fittings.
 - Fittings for gas pipe heating plants.
 - Blast furnace accessories.
 - Cast steel fittings.
 - Water fittings.
- Friction couplings.
- Furnaces—
 - Heating and hardening.
 - Tempering.
- Furniture.
- Gas meters.
 - " purifying plants.
 - " suction fans.
- Gauge glasses, water-gauge glasses.
- Glass and chinaware.
- Gloves.
- Governors—
 - Shaft governors.
 - Temperature regulators.
 - Revolutions governors.
- Graphite.
- Guns, rifles, revolvers, etc.
- Haberdashery.
- Hammers, pneumatic.
- Hardware and tools.
- Hats.
- Hoists.
- Horse-power indicators.
- Hydro-extractors.
- Ink and drawing ink.
 - " ribbons for typewriters.
- Jewellery.
- Knitting machines.
- Lamps, arc.
- Lathes.
- Launches, motor.
- Laundry machinery.
- Lead, rolled.
- Leather and leather goods.
 - " belts.
- Lifts—
 - Press-button apparatus.
 - Hoisting machinery.
 - Blast-furnace lifts.
 - Paternoster works.
- Linen collars and shirts.
- Liquid meters.
- Lock, locomobile.
- Lubricating oils and greases.
- Machine tools for metals.
 - " toothed wheels.
 - " wood.
- Makers' name plates.
- Manometers.
- Material testing machines.
- Mining machinery.
- Motor cars.
- Motors petrol.
- Musical instruments.
- Narrow-gauge railways of all kinds.
- Oil cooking stoves.
- Oil factories, machines for.
- Optical instruments.
- Packings, stuffing box.
- Paint brushes.
- Paints.
- Pelton water wheels.
- Pens.
- Photography, requisites for.

TRADE OPENINGS IN THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.—*Concluded.*

Pipe lines—	Sewing machines.
Sheet metal tubes.	Sheaves, rope.
Fittings for pipe lines.	Sheet lead.
Coiled pipes.	" metal working machines.
Ploughs, single-horse hillside reversible.	" tin.
Ploughs, steam.	Shoes.
Presses.	Slaughtering yard installations.
Pressure gauges.	Soap, medical and toilet.
" reducing valves.	Speed indicators.
Printing machines.	Sporting requisites.
Pulley blocks.	Stationery.
Pumps.	Steam traps.
Punching machines.	Steel wire.
Pyrometers.	Stop valves.
Rawhide gears.	Street rollers.
Ready-made clothing.	Surgical instruments.
Reamers.	Tannery machines.
Refuse destructor furnaces.	Textiles.
Riveting machines.	Textile machines.
Ropes.	Thread-cutting machines.
Rubber goods for household and hospital purposes.	Toys.
Rules.	Turbine pumps.
Saw-mill machinery.	Turbines, steam.
Saws.	" water.
Scientific instruments.	Typewriters.
Separating machines.	Umbrellas.
Separators, magnetic and electro-magnetic.	Watches and clocks.
Serges.	Woollen and cotton underclothing.

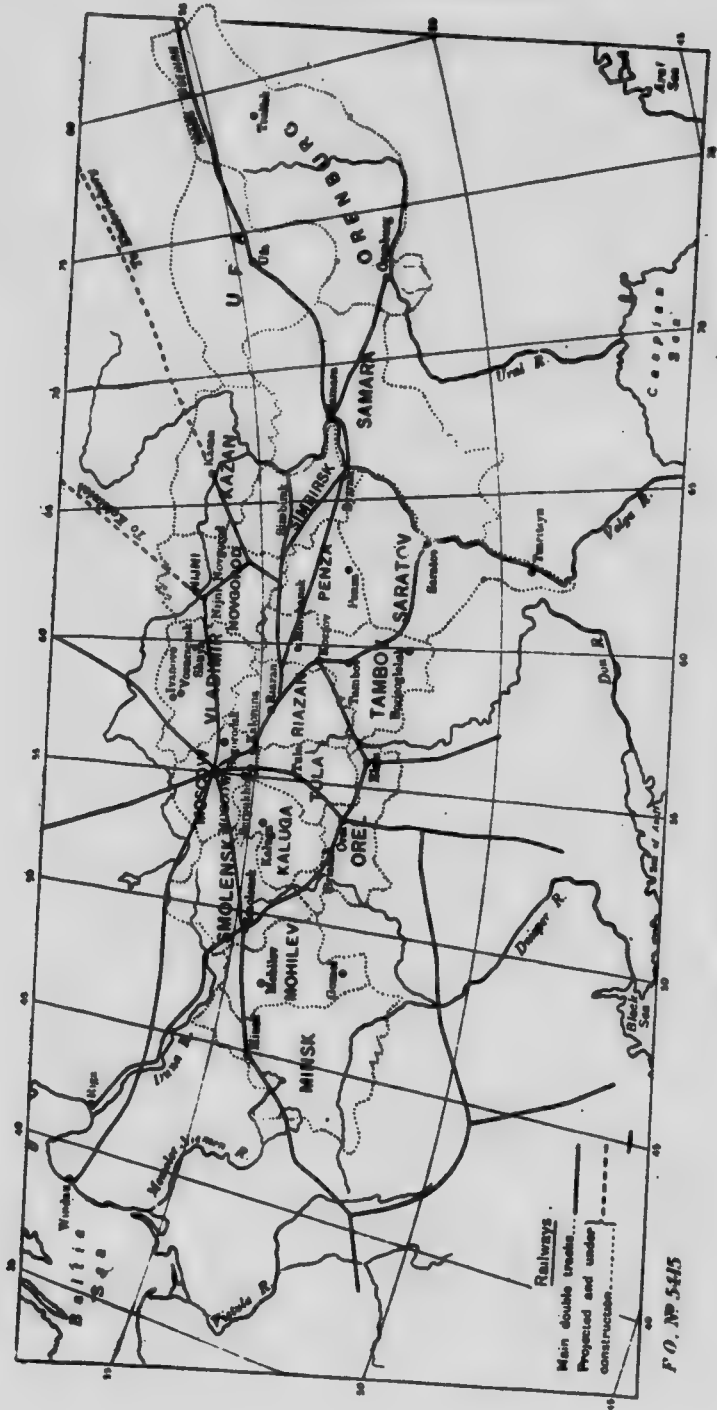
III

MOSCOW AND CENTRAL RUSSIA.

Central Russia, with Moscow, the ancient capital of the Czar, as its focal point, is the richest and the most thickly populated part (93.73 to the square mile) of the Empire. This region contains eighteen governments covering an area of 480,000 square miles, less than one-half of the Petrograd district, but with more than twice the population, viz., 45,000,000. It is roughly two-fifths of the total area of European Russia and stretches from Minsk in the west to the frontiers of Siberia and of Central Asia, a distance of 1,500 miles. A clearer idea may be obtained if Central Russia be compared to an area equal to Germany, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland and Denmark, and a population equal to that of the United Kingdom. As may be expected, the cities and towns in this region are both larger and more numerous than elsewhere in Russia. Moscow had, in 1912, a population of 1,617,000, and there were also at least ten cities with populations ranging from 40,000 to 80,000; ten of from 100,000 to 170,000, and one each of 190,000, and of 225,000 inhabitants. Railway communications are, for Russia, relatively well developed here and to the south, but compared with Canada, the mileage is relatively small. In 1914, Russia had 32½ miles of railway per 100,000 inhabitants, or one mile for every 3,125 of the population, against Canada's one mile for every 200 of her inhabitants. Russia, however, is beginning to realize the economic significance of railway expansion, and from other points of view the lessons of the present war may be expected to accelerate railway building.

MOSCOW A BUSINESS CENTRE.

As a place of business Moscow occupies a unique position. The interests located there control and serve the enormous area of which the city forms literally the geographical centre in all matters of supply and demand for a mainly agricultural country, and it is through the Moscow merchants and agency houses, that foreign imports are brought directly before the consumers. With characteristic enterprise the Moscow merchants have also organized and largely control the Siberian trade. Many of the most successful of her citizens are Siberian born, who find it desirable to reside in Moscow to direct the financing and the purchasing end of their business operations. Finally, industrial Russia may be said to centre in this city, where the Moscow Manufacturers' Association which forms almost a party in the State, exercises a potent influence on the tariff policy of the country. Moscow capitalists are responsible for the Russian textile industries, which are to be found mainly here, the iron and steel industry, and many other manufacturers. It was Moscow's initiative also that started cotton-growing in the Caucasus and Central Asia, which now supplies a considerable portion of the raw material of the country's cotton trade. The air of business which pervades this strange but fascinating city is very attractive to a westerner. Business men are more accessible than elsewhere. They seem to have a grip of affairs and pursue methods of dealing which lead to quick decision and execution. These qualities coupled with a strong local patriotism form the driving power of Moscow's citizens, which cannot fail to secure for the city an ever-increasing influence in the political and economic development of Russia.



Sketch of Map of Central Russia (Moscow and District).

Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, 1901.

The dissimilarity of the Petrograd and Moscow markets has already been pointed out. Broadly, Petrograd disposes of a higher class of article at corresponding prices. Moscow's clients belong to the peasant class, to the inhabitants of the rural towns, whose wants are restricted, and who are in the stage when new wants and habits are forming. This does not necessarily lessen the range and variety of the articles desired, but rather the contrary. The attractiveness of the articles, however, rather than the quality appeals, and cheapness is an all-determining factor. This attitude has been clearly grasped and exploited by the German trader, and in this connection, nowhere is the evidence of the German adaptability, and of the German "trade penetration" of Russia more apparent. Moscow's stores were, and are still, full of German goods. Large numbers of these stores are obviously German, while the representatives of German houses in the district must be numbered by thousands. Many of the more important of them are, for the moment eager to take up British and other agencies, but probably only to sidetrack them at the first opportunity, when the return of the German becomes possible. In Moscow's best departmental store, the largest in Russia, founded by Scotsmen in the forties of last century, and still conducted under British management, probably 60 per cent of the foreign goods on sale were of German manufacture. The range of retail prices paid and the quality which satisfies even the good class in Moscow precluded the nearest corresponding English goods from competing. This establishment was visited, and a number of samples were secured, which it is hoped may be of value to Canadian manufacturers. The firm is open to buy Canadian boots and shoes, brush goods, wringers and washing machines, lawn mowers, handles, tools, moulded glassware, enamelled ironware, kitchen utensils of wood, kitchen ranges, gas cooking stoves for flats, hand bags, grip frames and fittings, nicked bath fittings, office requisites and filing cabinets, cornice poles and plates, curtain rods, electrical fittings and lamps, novelties, soda fountains and freezing machines, certain canned vegetables, canned "gallon" apples and evaporated apples. Prices should be quoted c.i.f. London or Liverpool.

On the general question of the opening for Canada in the Moscow district, the substance of the two typical interviews which follow will be suggestive. The first of these was with the manager of one of the oldest British trading houses in Russia, the second with a highly respected Canadian gentleman who, for years has been in charge of important Canadian machinery interests in Russia.

The former stated that, generally speaking, Russian trade might be summed up in a word "giving facilities." It was not necessarily a cut trade, but the Russian was often inclined to eliminate the calculation of costs and charges and to say "I will pay you so much for an article if you deliver it to my door."

The question of finance was, of course, difficult, but what was being stated as to the lengths of credits necessary was much exaggerated, or at all events, exceptional, unless perhaps for certain classes of agricultural machinery. As long as the right agent was provided he would select the right customer for business on satisfactory terms—allowing, however, always for the market. Taking the suggested list of Canadian articles (see page 27), his observations were, briefly, as follows:—

Provisions.—The Moscow district was self-supporting and anything Canadian that might be imported would never be for the masses, but for the few thousands of the better class—it would be a luxury.

Chemicals.—Anything of this kind would be marketable if the prices of the Canadian articles could meet competition. Chemicals were wanted and the competition of Germany could not be in future what it had been in the past.

Metals.—The same remarks were applicable. Metals a cash trade.

Leather.—All kinds would probably find a ready market. Leather belting and balata belting were also probable articles of import.

Boots and shoes.—For the townspeople. The quality in demand is lighter than the English, and even lighter possibly than the American. Rubbers are worn here or eight to nine months in the year. Stock should be carried here or England.

Hardware.—There is a market for all kinds of hardware, but stock must be carried.

Pulleys, split.—Moscow a good market for this commodity.

Organs and Pianos.—No opening at present is in evidence.

Asbestos Goods.—A market is present.

News and Printing Paper.—There was probably a better market in South Russia, say in Odessa, in competition with Finland, which could not possibly supply the total requirements; the quality of the paper used here required improving, and a good line once introduced and approved would be difficult to oust. People read more; education was spreading. The natural increase of the population moreover was a market in itself. The consumption of paper in Russia increased 30 per cent annually. The same remarks applied to wrapping and packing paper. Writing paper also of an improved character was much needed.

Typewriters.—A good machine but cheaper than the standard makes was likely to do well. Probably one retailing at about \$65 should have good prospects.

Radiators.—Although radiators are now coming from Sweden and Denmark there is a market for Canadian radiators.

Tools and axes.—The Russian single-handed axe—not the Canadian variety—is used for all purposes. Sickles and scythes have hitherto come from Austria.

Enamelled ware.—Must be light. This should be a large article for popular use, suitable for the cooking stoves used, and wood firing.

Agricultural machinery.—This is capable of indefinite extension, the light type of machinery supplied by the United States and Canada is what is required. Motor ploughs are new, but promising, particularly in the South-east and in Siberia.

The firm in question handles as exports sugar and molasses, fusel oil, refuse from vodka distilleries for commercial uses, spirits, potatoes, flour, dextrine, hemp and flax, bristles, carpet and wools.

The Canadian gentleman referred to above considered the list of articles a useful one for Russian needs, provided Canada could produce them for export. Hitherto Canadians had not aspired to do this but had been content with the local market, except in a very few lines, like agricultural machinery, etc. There was no question but that the Russian market was a large one potentially. Care must be taken to study the processes available respecting the recovery of debts and to provide against the giving of unconsidered credit. Canadians must go to work, however, in a special way just as the Germans have done, for if they did so they would probably achieve similar results. The principle of firms combining in groups or syndicates in order to work the Russian market was a good one, but those who wanted to make a success must cover over and investigate for themselves. Doing business direct from Canada was of little avail. In any case catalogues in Russian, and in the weights and measures and currency of the country were indispensable. The English threshers, as against American and Canadian, were so far the best for Russian conditions. Portable engines were wanted, and a prominent Canadian firm was attempting something in this line and in threshers the results of which effort had yet to be seen and gauged. Scythes and sickles, mainly Austrian, were important articles for Northern Russia, where the

greater part of the crops was reaped with them. Canadian boots and shoes should sell well for town wear. Prices are about double the Canadian retail prices—a \$4 article selling for 15 roubles and a \$5 for 20 roubles. News and printing paper should be able to compete in South Russia with the Finnish product. If Canada could turn out the Russian kind of door furniture, handles and locks, and other similar articles this might be a substantial business. Canadian butts and hinges should also sell. For metal laths and for steel ceiling plates there should be a future, but this trade would require to be pushed with intelligence and persistence. These materials had been employed with effect and had given full satisfaction. The enamelled ware in use was all German and Austrian, of good quality. The Canadian article must be equally good in order to obtain a sale. The old competition would not have to be faced in future.

It is the opinion of this gentleman as well as that of many others, that the Russian will resume business with German firms, if the same conditions are offered as previous to the war. The mass of the people do not appreciate the difference between a German and other foreigners. The Russian country merchant is influenced by price and buys from the man who on the whole is cheaper. The tariff is not likely to be modified, the reduction of duty is not of so much consequence to Canada as an advantage over German competition. It is to be feared that the purchasing power of the nation will be reduced after the war. Trade credits have, he thinks, been exaggerated. With the best and most reliable people, who must be sought out, a reasonable length of credit can generally be arranged. At present, cash payments are very general, and this will not be without its effect when general business is resumed.

RUSSIAN MARKET FOR AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

The use of agricultural machinery and implements in the Moscow district continues to grow very fast. This feature is common to European and Asiatic Russia. It has been promoted and stimulated by every sort of government encouragement, educational and financial, while the provincial councils, (Zemstvos) and co-operative associations have also done their share. A progressive increase may therefore be looked for. The manufacture of simple agricultural machines and implements is, as it should be, the greatest single manufacturing industry of Russia, but notwithstanding the constant multiplication of the works the industry is quite unable to keep pace with the constantly growing demand.

IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

The imports of agricultural machinery have steadily risen for years, and for the last three years were of the average value of 50,000 roubles annually. They were less than 20,000,000 roubles in 1905. The imports are little less than the total value of the home production of agricultural implements and machines. That the character of these imports is changing can be traced in the steadily rising value per unit of weight of the machinery imported, showing conclusively that the market in Russia is becoming increasingly one for the highest types of foreign agricultural machinery, and this feature may be taken as a guarantee of the future of the trade.

Moscow is a leading centre for the agricultural machinery trade, and the principal American and Canadian manufacturers have their headquarters here.

FLOUR MILL MACHINERY.

Of late a large demand has arisen for flour milling machinery, (roller process) in small units, for the numerous mills, that are springing up, especially in Siberia; and as Russian works are only able to turn out the stone mills, the trade is worth cultivating. To Germany and Switzerland did the bulk of this business, Great Britain, however, is turning to some extent.

THE AMERICAN COMPETITION.

The American combine for harvesting machinery, known as the International Harvester Company have opened large works in the neighbourhood of the city which, for the arrangement of shops, equipment, and methods of manufacture are quite remarkable. When in full working order, probably in three or four years' time, the output, it is estimated, will take care of one-sixth of the Russian annual requirements in harvesting machines. Backed by enormous capital, the company is able to adopt methods of business which, it is thought, may prove a serious competition both to the older native works and also to foreign importers from the United Kingdom and Canada. The company became entitled to the government bonus of one rouble per pood (36 pounds) on complicated agricultural machinery made in Russia. The bonus came into force in 1913, and it is estimated that the bonus earned by the company in that year was about one million roubles (\$500,000). This sum at, say, 30 roubles per machine represents an output of 35,000 harvesters alone.

The position of the works from the point of view of the cost of auxiliary material, coal, iron, etc., is not as good as might be desired, but there are compensations in the supply of labour and shipping facilities. The company imports from the various works concerned in the United States the parts of these machines, and the Moscow plant in this way is to a considerable extent an assembling works.

CANADIAN AUXILIARY WORKS.

In view of the possibilities for Canadian agricultural and other machinery in the Russian market, and for the purpose also of safeguarding the existing trade, it seems that the establishment of some sort of auxiliary or assembling works in Russia is a subject worthy of the attention of Canadian machinery interests and their financial associates. It has been ascertained that the Russian Government is seriously considering ways and means for encouraging the setting up of additional works of the type of the International Harvester Company referred to, and that any serious proposals of this kind from Canada will receive generous consideration by the Government.

FURS.

Moscow has always been the chief fur centre for Russia, and the tendency towards a transfer to Moscow of the business of subsidiary fur markets, like the Irbit and the Nijni Novgorod fairs is steadily growing. Canadian fur dealers will probably be interested to learn of the movement, which has been initiated by the fur section of the Moscow Chamber of Commerce and Industry, to render the Russian fur industry in future independent of the Leipzig market. Leipzig has hitherto taken the main supply of Russian raw furs; has treated and finished them and resold the finished product again to Moscow. In future, Moscow purposes to do more of the finishing process herself and is endeavouring also to get into touch with London, New York, and other important fur producing and fur importing centres, for the purpose of direct business dealings without the intervention of Leipzig. The president of this section desires it to be known that the committee will be glad to hear from Canadian fur interests and will gladly furnish information that may prove of material interest and tend to forward the objects which the chamber has in view. Moscow can supply finished furs such as required, squirrel tails, ermine, marten, stone and baum marten, hares, Persian lamb, etc. Russia is a very large buyer of fur goods.

THE ASSISTANCE OF INTERMEDIARY FIRMS.

The Russian banks are greatly interested in the determination of Canada to enter the Russian market. The directors were unanimously of the opinion that the grouping of suitable Canadian firms with their own representatives in Russia was to be recommended. They were equally agreed that such undertakings would find in the good

intermediary houses the most effective instrument for pushing business throughout Central Russia. On the whole this method was to be preferred to intermittent efforts to get into touch with the large firms, which might buy once in a while, but which would be more likely to buy regularly, if the selling firms interested were in the hands of regular agency houses. These intermediary firms are quite characteristic of Moscow trade; they facilitate business and are able to adjust differences and overcome difficulties with customers to a degree, of which their principals have little conception. The banks promise every assistance in suggesting suitable houses and in giving helpful advice whenever needed. The names of a certain number of firms of this character have been collected at the various centres visited.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

That Russian business circles are feeling their way towards a closer relation with allied countries is shown by the formation of various organizations such as the Russo-British, the Russo-Italian and the Russo-French Chambers of Commerce. These have been followed by the formation in June of a Russo-American Chamber in Moscow under influential auspices; on this occasion, it is understood, steps were also taken that will ensure the creation of a strong Russo-American banking institution. Russian economists and commercial men instinctively feel that in the United States may be found that support of which Russia stands so much in need, and which must be forthcoming, if the development of the country is to not be seriously arrested. The position of Germany, whatever the result of the war, will probably never be the same again in Russia, owing to (1) her economic exhaustion, (2) her inability to rely upon the foreign money markets to finance her foreign trade on the old system; and (3) to the burdens of heavy taxation which will impair her power of competition. With so much of the wealth of the civilized world flowing into the United States as a consequence of the war, that country will be in a position to give this support. Moreover, her citizens have the will, the practical experience and enterprise as well as the means for seizing the opportunity, and thus to redress the balance upon lines which are likely to be mutually beneficial. In this event, Canada may expect to benefit indirectly owing to her transatlantic position and to her internal conditions, which offer to Russians the best opportunities still available for emigration and settlement within the British Empire, to-day Russia's best friend and ally.

LIST OF CANADIAN ARTICLES FOR THE RUSSIAN MARKET.

Machinery Manufactures

Agricultural machinery.	Marine gasoline engines.
" implements.	Hoists.
Threshers.	Machinery—Saw mills.
Tractors, steam and gasoline.	" Flour mills.
Cream separators.	" Mining (rock drills).
Binder twine.	" Oil well drilling.
Automobiles.	" Woodworking.
Motor lorries.	" Electrical power and lighting.
" accessories.	" Switches.
Rolling stock.	" Switchboards.
Pressed steel frame (cars).	" Transformers.
Locomotives.	Stumping machines.
Steel rails and fastenings.	Wringing "
Bolts and nuts.	Washing "
Boilers.	Grain elevator equipment.
Oil motors.	Steel pipes for oil-well pipe lines.

Chemicals.

Carbide of calcium.	Coal tar products—
Acetate of lime	Pitch.
Acetone	Carbolic acid.
Sulphate of ammonia.	Creosote.
" soda.	Drugs.
Patent medicines.	Tanning extracts.

LIST OF CANADIAN ARTICLES FOR THE RUSSIAN MARKET—Continued.

Articles of Consumption.

Fresh apples in cases.	Stock fish.
Canned apples.	Flour (Finland).
Evaporated apples in rings.	Cheese.
" " sun-dried, whole or in quarters.	Lard.
Canned vegetables.	Abattoir products—
" fish, pink salmon.	Oil, tallow, stearine.
Codfish.	Casings.

Miscellaneous Manufactures.

Leather for uppers, Chrome—Patent.	Fling cabinets.
Carriage leather.	Organs (pipe).
Harness.	Pianos.
Leather belting.	Paints.
Boots and shoes.	Asbestos goods.
Belting—Balata.	News and printing paper.
" Duck.	Rubber footwear.
Brooms and brush goods.	" overshoes.
Ceilings, metal and steel.	Corsets.
Expanded metal (building).	Radiators.
Metal laths.	Typewriters.
Enamelled ware.	Sewing machines.
Hardware—Builders', furniture, carriage, locks.	Furs.
Safes and steel doors.	Glue, fish glue, liquid glue.
Fittings, steam, water, gas.	Handles for tools.
Pulleys, wood split.	Tools, axes, etc.
Electrical fittings and lamps.	Skates.
Office requisites.	

Metals, etc.

Aluminium and aluminium castings.	Rabbit metal.
Billets, blooms, rods, bars.	Wire of all kinds.
Wire nails.	Barbed wire.
Nickel.	Cobalt.
Graphite.	Corundum.

LIST OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS IMPORTED BY RUSSIA FROM GERMANY.

Acetanilid.	Aloes, cap, opt.
Acids, Aceto-Salicylic.	Agar-agar.
Carbolic, Citric, Oxalic.	Ammon. Bromid. Carb. Iolid.
Pyrogallic, Salicylic powder.	Antimon.
Salicylic Crystals Tart.	Antipirin.
Crystals and Pulv.	Hydroquinone.
Argent viv. (Spanish).	Ichthyol Ammon.
Argent Nitras Crystals.	Iodine dry and re-sublimed.
Fused.	Litharge Lichen.
Aspirin.	Magnes. Carb. Levis.
Auri Chlor.	Menthol.
Bals. Copaibæ filtered.	Morphia, Acet., Mur.
Opt. B. P. and Peruv.	Sulphate crystals.
Bismuth Carb. Salicylas and Subnit.	Musk, China and artificial.
Caffein, Pur, and Citras B. P.	Opium, Tky., Pulv. B. P.
Cassia-Fistula.	Persian Opt.
Cassa Ligneæ Quill.	Oss Sepiæ.
Carmine Pur.	Phenacetine
Caroyph.	Piperazine.
Chloral hydrate.	Plumb Acet. and Carb.
Cocaine.	Potass Chlor. crystals.
Codala Crystals.	Pulv. Iodide, Permang.
Hydroch., Phosp. and Sulph.	Crystals Pav.
Cremor Tart. pulv.	Protargol.
Essence Bergamot, etc.	Spermaceti.
Guarana.	Strychnine Crystals.
Hydrarg. Creta Ammon.	Sulphonal.
Oxid. Rub., Perchlor.	Vaseline.
Subchlor.	Synthetic Olla, etc.
Alcohol, absolute.	

This list of drugs and chemicals was taken from a recent number of the London Chamber of Commerce Journal.

IV.

ODESSA AND SOUTH RUSSIA.

The Odessa consular district comprises thirteen governments, covering an area of 325,000 square miles, and a population estimated at forty-one millions.

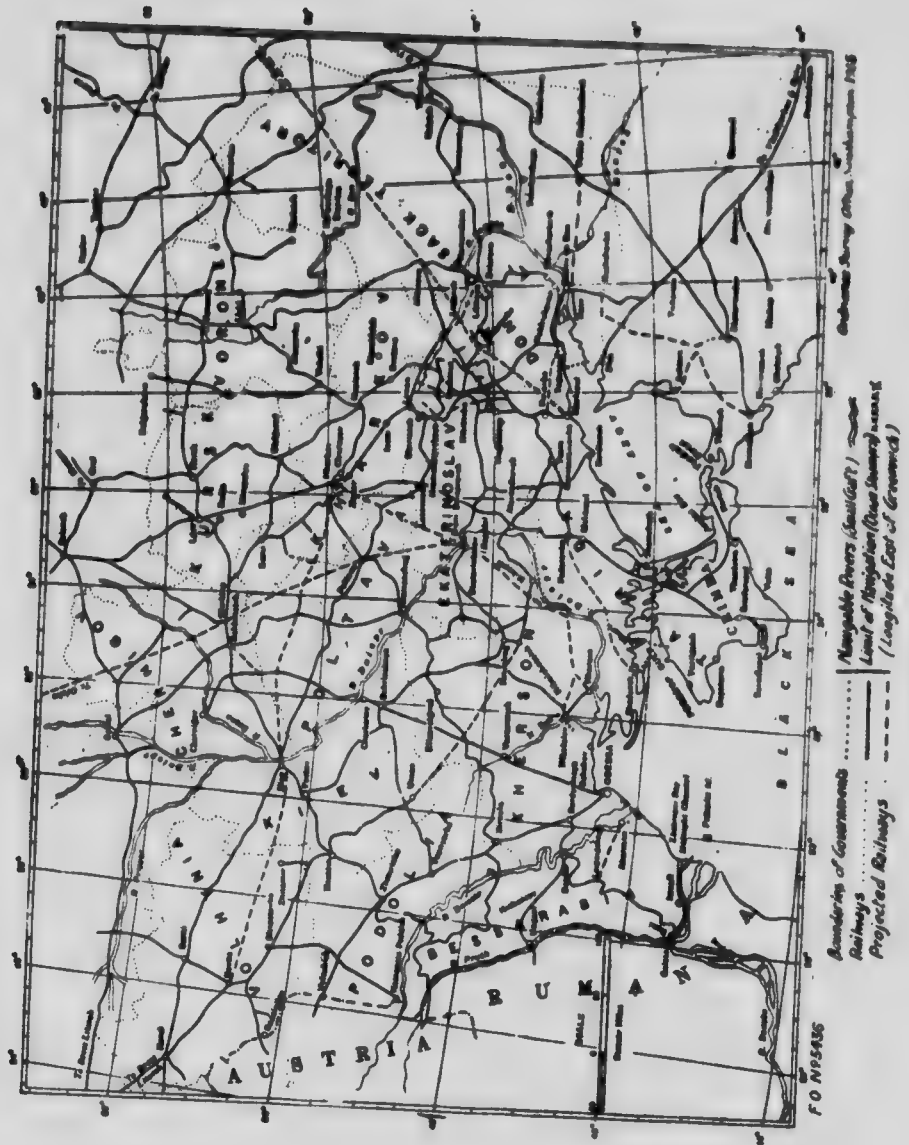
The district divides naturally into a continental and a maritime division, but the general physical aspect of the country is that of endless rolling plains, inclosing in the western parts towards the Austrian frontier and in the lower valley of the Dneiper the most important hardwood forests of Russia. Great interest attaches to the prodigal variety and richness of the local natural resources. This is the famous "black earth" region of Russia, which grows such wonderful crops. Agriculture gains indirectly by the prominence given to the sugar beet, and almost the entire sugar consumption of Russia is produced here. There is also tobacco growing, which industry is widespread, fruit of great variety, oil and the vine. The Donetz basin contains the greatest coal measures of Russia, which are being actively developed, and around which has grown up the iron and steel industry on a great scale, mainly with the help of foreign capital, with well developed engineering, metallurgical, chemical undertakings and a multitude of co-related industries. In the east and south-east are important salt mines, the great petroleum fields and manganese deposits, the greatest in the world, and the highly mineralized ranges of the Caucasus. The largest cities are Odessa, with a population of 610,000, and Kieff, with 590,000. As to other important centres, there are three cities each with populations of about 250,000, three of 120,000 to 150,000, six of 70,000 to 90,000, and at least twelve of 50,000 to 60,000 souls. Lastly, there is the Black sea, lined with busy and growing ports, with valuable fisheries, the one great outlet of Russia in "warm" water, over which the bulk of her exports find their way abroad.

FOUR CENTRES FOR TRADE.

For Canadian purposes, Southern Russia is a more complicated proposition than the other great divisions already dealt with. No one city in the region can be said to serve as a common centre, as do Petrograd and Moscow. There are rather four such centres for the four districts into which the region most usefully divides—two maritime, two inland—Odessa and Rostov on the Don, Kieff and Kharkov. These points were visited. The primacy among them falls to Odessa, the chief all round port and strong financial centre, with important diversified industries, serving a fertile hinterland filled with the most progressive agricultural population which Russia has to show.

THE UBIQUITOUS GERMAN.

For the products, which Canada has to offer, Odessa is an excellent centre in itself, with this drawback that here more than elsewhere is the pressure of German influence to be felt. Odessa has been largely a German commercial outpost, and it has been greatly helped to this position in the past by a mistaken railway policy, now happily being corrected, which bound the town and its fortunes more closely to Austria and Germany than to Russia. One-third of its population are Jews, and there are, or were, 30,000 foreigners, mainly Germans. It is not difficult to imagine, in these circumstances, that the imports of manufactured goods have been mainly from Germany; many of them are of the cheap and showy class which suit such a market. The lack of well developed, regular lines of steamships with the Black Sea has acted as an additional handicap to Great Britain and the remoter countries.



Railways
 Projected Railways
 Limit of Navigation (Line shown)
 (Longitude East of Greenwich)

Railways
 Projected Railways
 Limit of Navigation (Line shown)
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 Limit of Navigation (Line shown)
 (Longitude East of Greenwich)

An American informant has supplied the following particulars on miscellaneous articles.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

"Post hole diggers are furnished by America and Germany, and prices vary from \$30 to \$85 per dozen. Forks are imported from the United States, France and England; they range in price, according to size, from \$1.90 each to \$11.25 a dozen. There is a great demand for forks in beet culture and in digging potatoes. Hoes come principally from England and sell for 25 cents to \$1 apiece. Sprayers are furnished by America, Germany and England; the latter appear to control the trade. Forges, which are in great demand, are made principally in Russia. America, however, has been able to enter this market. They are disposed of retail for \$14.25 to \$30.75. Rakes are a profitable article of export for America, though the Germans and Swedes are doing a brisker business in this commodity. The American make sells for \$5.20 a dozen or about 57 cents each. The German makes are much cheaper. Pdwning knives are in demand, Russia and Germany filling this want at prices ranging from 37 1/2 cents to \$1 each. The American knife comes much higher, retailing from \$1 to \$2.50 each. In shears, the French lead, with Germany second. American shears retail at \$6 per dozen for the 7-inch length, and \$6.90 for the 9-inch length. American sickles retail at 50 cents. English and Austrian are lower in price. American lawn mowers come at \$5.70 to \$10, according to size."

POWER FARM MACHINERY.

Tractors are coming into the district in increasing quantities and are used for ploughing. They should have the light American class of wheel for travelling over soft soil; the heavy English wheel is not suitable, and adds unnecessarily to the cost. Complaint is made that they "pack" the soil. A few of the "caterpillar" type have also been introduced and are quite effective.

AN IDEAL PLOUGHING OUTFIT.

The machinery expert of a firm of English traction engine engineers, who has had experience with all kinds of power ploughs, stated that the ideal ploughing outfit for South Russia was a 60 h.p. crude oil traction engine, and an 8 gang plough; it could be handled well by three men, and should plough with ease 10 dessiatines (27 acres) a day. A dessiatine an hour was what the Russian landowner now looked for. The steam tractor, it was admitted, was more elastic than the oil-driven engine, and perhaps better suited to the labour conditions available; the oil engine, however, had the advantage of fuel, and the fuel question, it was thought, must ultimately govern the solution. Straw for fodder is now growing in appreciation; it was previously burnt, and complaints were heard as to the waste of straw firing. Wood was too expensive, and coal, with the hauling, doubled the cost. Hauling water from wells is also an expensive item, as oxen have to be kept continually at work, especially if the water supply be at a distance.

This gentleman added that the power ploughs of a well-known Canadian maker had been used and it was now believed that plenty of them could be sold if they were handled by an efficient agent. This Canadian plough was certainly not inferior to the best American plough of that class, which was selling freely.

There is inquiry for alternative sources of supply to Germany for oil motors, gasoline marine motors, Diesel engines and pumps.

AUTOMOBILES.

The turnover in automobiles in Odessa has been large. The best known German and other makes have sold well. British makes were less freely offered. But the opportunity for the cheap standardized vehicle would seem to have come and the subject is already engaging the attention of well known American makers. The

country roads in the south are worn more evenly by the traffic than elsewhere in Russia, owing to the character of the farm wagons employed, and motor cars have therefore less to fear from the shocks of rough travelling. The rich farmers are becoming purchasers of cars, and the market therefore is distinctly widening.

CHEMICALS AND DRUGS.

The growing use of fertilizers shows that even the "black earth" has its limits in fertility. The sugar regions in the Kieff division also require large supplies of fertilizers annually. They have come previously via Riga and Libau, and also via Odessa, from Bremen and Hamburg. Thomas slag and sulphate of ammonia should interest Canadian producers in the Maritime Provinces. For the other coal tar derivatives, carbolic acid, creosote, pitch, etc., there is also a market.

For drugs and pharmaceutical preparations, largely in German hands hitherto, Odessa is an important market; the consumption has trebled in the last ten years and is valued at 3,500,000 roubles annually. Patent medicines sell well.

TANNING MATERIALS.

Tanning materials find a ready market in the local industry which is large. Hemlock extract is not used, as has been previously explained, but mainly "decolorized" extracts.

Mineral pigments and dry colours are sought, but they must be unmixed, owing to the heavy duty.

American boots and shoes, here as elsewhere, are rapidly growing in favour for town use, and dealers will be pleased to consider the Canadian article as Austrian and German products will have to be replaced. Odessa has a large departmental store, not unlike the one in Moscow, and this should serve for the general introduction of Canadian articles for the household, and along hardware lines, etc.

PRINTING PAPER.

News and printing paper is supplied by Finland. Better classes of printing come from the south of France, via Marseilles. The commonest newspaper costs 8 to 9 kopecks per Russian pound delivered in normal times, but is selling now at more than double that price. It is believed that direct shipments at reasonable freight rates should enable Canadian mills, favourably placed for export, to compete in the Black Sea ports.

TYPEWRITERS.

A cheap typewriter would suit this market. American makers of standard machines have recently arranged to put one on the market, which is identical with those now in use, but with the *de luxe* additions, which are governed by many patents and royalties. This machine is offered, in a different style, at 50 roubles under the standard article, and is already selling well. In Russia, as perhaps elsewhere, the profits of the typewriter business is not to be obtained on the machines sold so much as in the sale of typewriting supplies.

Sewing machines have come largely from Germany. The future should hold opportunities for Canadian makes. Only those worked by hand are in demand.

It is believed that the success of Canada in the Black Sea region will largely depend upon direct shipping facilities, a point which will be dealt with later.

KIEV.

Inquiries at this important point gave, on the whole, not greatly dissimilar results to those already mentioned in the preceding remarks. Financially Kiev is in a specially strong position. The native Russian purchasing and intermediary firms

are energetic and well organized; the Jewish element, although influential, is not large. German competition has held a strong position in this place in the past, and German engineering and German capital had a good deal to do with equipping the great industry in this district—the sugar industry.

SUGAR FACTORY SUPPLIES.

This special feature of Kiev suggests that for Canadian firms engaged in the manufacture of sugar factory requirements and supplies there might be an opening here if their specialities were introduced through the right local houses. The same remark applies to the special machinery and implements used in connection with the cultivation of the beet, to which the region is so largely devoted; and there is further the market for fertilizers, which are imported in great quantities. Considerable amounts of red and white lead are also annually required for the hundred odd sugar-making establishments, belting for transmissions, paints, etc.

STEEL SECTIONS.

The supply of many machinery parts and castings for sugar machinery, which require renewing, is also an item to be considered, especially the steel cutting or slicing sections, for which an alternative source of supply to Germany is much desired. Of the last named some 250,000 are wanted annually—at the price of about one rouble each.

Particulars and samples have been secured for the information of Canadian manufacturers who may be able to enter the market.

KHARKOV.

Nicolaieff was visited, for a few hours. This city is a flourishing port on the river Bug, a few miles above the point where it discharges into the Black sea. The city has 125,000 inhabitants. Here are the naval shipbuilding yards of the Government, where war vessels of the largest types are under construction. Openings were pointed out for the supply of the smaller electrical motors for the battle cruisers and other ships, for which Germans had originally contracted. Nicolaieff's other chief industry is the export of grain, in which the port now surpasses Odessa. Like several other ports on the Black sea, Nicolaieff has become independent of Odessa, and this circumstance explains the relatively slow growth of Odessa in recent years.

MINING AND AGRICULTURE.

Kharkov, the administrative centre of the coal and iron mines of Southern Russia, is at the same time the great agricultural fair centre of the south. Four important fairs are held here annually. It is a place, therefore, for supplying the varied needs of the contiguous, wide-flung, close-settled, rich agricultural regions of which the Kharkov and Voronezh governments are the best. A number of large manufacturing houses of agricultural and general machinery, hardware, etc., have their headquarters here. It is unnecessary to reiterate details of the openings for articles, which are common to other districts. In passing, however, the promising outlook for tractors, particularly for ploughing, may be mentioned, and the room there is for improvements and simplification in the construction of these machines, which may tend to make them "fool" proof. The trade is, however, difficult to finance, and requires an efficient staff of experts. Agents, therefore, look for a liberal backing from the manufacturers.

American boots and shoes are making progress, and business seems to be possible for the Canadian article.

The motor car habit is growing, because cars have stood the bad roads better than was expected. On the country estates they are becoming numerous.

FUTURE COMPETITION.

There was a feeling of apprehension abroad as to the outlook for Canadian and other rival agricultural harvesting machinery, after the American combine had perfected their arrangements for output. It was considered that Canada's remedy would probably be found in equipping auxiliary works in the country, possibly with the co-operation of English makers of machinery of other non-competing types. In other machinery specialities Canadians, it was said, would do well to co-operate, and so reduce the effort and expense of entering the market. There was probably disappointment ahead for the individual firm, except in rare cases. The view of one leading dealer regarding future German competition was that it would necessarily be formidable, owing to the position which the Germans had held for years, the class of goods which they had supplied, which will also correspond to the reduced power of expenditure of the Russian people after the war, and perhaps most of all to the support of the middleman, the Jew trader who has no nationality, and whose interests hitherto have been chiefly pro-German. Allied countries, it was stated, would require not only to be in a preferential position as regards tariff, but also ready to supply what was wanted in suitable lines. It was scarcely conceivable that the German trade position could be entirely superseded.

ROSTOV.

Geographical position and the enterprise and the energy of its population are responsible for the rise of Rostov, in Southeastern Russia, within the last thirty years from a straggling Cossack village to one of the best built of modern cities, with 250,000 inhabitants. It is the natural outlet of the fertile grain growing and stock raising region of South-eastern Russia, which is drained by the Don and Donetz rivers. Improvement works, including locks, on the Donetz recently completed, have brought the valuable coal measures in that river basin within reach of the seaboard, by water transportation. Three railway systems, converging at Rostov, tap the hinterland, including the Northern Caucasus, and it only remains now to link up, by a short canal, the great Volga river with the Don, a work which is to be resumed immediately after the war, to complete ideal conditions of transportation for Eastern Russia in Europe, and to add to the good fortune of Rostov.

LEADING MARKET FOR FARM MACHINERY.

Rostov is the largest centre for the agricultural implement and machinery business in Russia. Half a mile of continuous showrooms and warehouses, which line both sides of the handsome Sadovaya (Garden) Boulevard, filled with foreign machinery and imported goods, demonstrate the importance and variety of the trade turnover. Branches of these firms and a complete organization of agents are maintained throughout the dependent districts. Rostov's business houses have a regular trade with Astrachan, and supply goods to the Trans-Caucasian districts, and even to Northern Persia. It is the first wool market in South Russia; it purchases and distributes the entire wool clip of the Caucasus and the merino and "Donskoi" wools of the south, the last of which, the Donskoi, is shipped almost entirely to the United States and Canada for carpet making.

With the steady conversion of the steppe from horse and stock raising into arable farming, the demand for machinery is constantly growing. The soil, and the general labour conditions all favour the employment of the most advanced machinery and nowhere is the use of power farm machinery more developed. Rostov houses alone, in 1914, disposed of 600-power thresher outfits, valued at nearly \$2,000,000, as against 500 in 1913. Of these, 400 sets were British, and the remainder mainly German. The terms upon which these are sold are generally one-half the cost to be paid in the first year, one-quarter the second year, and the final quarter in the third year.

A great portion of the agricultural machinery sold never reaches Rostov. Imported at a period of the year when the sea of Azov is closed by ice, the machinery goes to Novorosiak in the Black sea, and is distributed thence. During the summer boats drawing not more than 24 feet can enter most of the Azov Sea harbours. The Don is now being dredged to that depth as far as Rostov and in the meantime moored lighters effect the discharge and loading of the larger vessels, which cannot now enter the river.

Canadian farm machinery is well known here, but there are openings for further capable and reliable firms. The importing firms are, on the whole, well known to be financially strong, and they buy on open account. As a consequence a stock of machines must always be on hand, the firm paying as it sells. Credit to purchasers varies from six months to one year; heavy machinery from two to three years, payable in certain agreed proportions, with interest at 6½ to 7 per cent.

An opportunity has now arisen for supplying the reaper sections and the steel attachments hitherto imported from Germany in large quantities. The prices given were 4½ to 4½ cents each for sections, and 2½ cents for the attachments. Both are duty free.

BINDER TWINE.

The scarcity of binder twine has been a most difficult one this year, and has seriously interfered with the sale of binder machines. The price of twine is threefold the usual price, i.e., 20 to 24 roubles per pood (36 pounds), as against 7 and 8 roubles. The Government is reported to have made contracts with an American Company for from three to seven million poods of twine, delivered in New York. Enquiry as to the prospects of Canadian manufacturers engaging more extensively in the manufacture of this article was repeatedly made.

Apprehension regarding the future of the harvesting machinery trade was general among the dealers in Rostov; the competition of United States firms was a matter of general complaint; it being felt that the war had only postponed an awkward position.

FLOUR MILL EQUIPMENT.

Flour milling machinery in small units is also in good demand, as well as gasoline and oil motors for operating them. The Diesel oil motor type seems to hold the market. German and Swiss makes predominate. There is an opening for a good two-cylinder motor, a cheap one to compete with the Benz make of from 3½ to 30 h.p. and also for one of the Diesel type, for larger power users. For country purposes the question of fuel is all important, coal and oil being dear and in uncertain supply. Competition has been keen in Rostov in this line and at least twenty firms were carrying agencies before the war.

FISHING NETS.

An article in which Canada might take an interest is fishing nets, hitherto supplied from Germany. The measurements are 25 to 75 meshes broad, made in meshes of 10 to 44 millimetres wide, of hemp or cotton of various thicknesses. Annual purchases amount to 75,000 pieces, 160 metres each in length.

Larger nets 150 meshes broad, in meshes 16 to 57 millimetres wide. Annual purchases, 325 tons.

MINERS' LAMPS.

The coal mines administration in the Donetz basin are looking for an alternative source of supply for the German-made miners' lamp which is used, known as the "Wolf" pattern. A suitable lamp of similar design burning mineral oil could be passed and adopted. The "Wolf" lamps were supplied at 3.50 to 4 roubles each.

Efforts to make them in Russia have not been conspicuously successful, at the enhanced price of 5 roubles. A sample lamp is being obtained for the Department. Thirty thousand are disposed of annually.

The previous notes respecting motor cars, leather and leather articles, chemicals and drugs, etc., may be taken as applying equally to this point.

There is, however, a good local demand for aluminium goods, household utensils, spirits and paraffine stoves (of the Swedish variety), lanterns, and especially for hurricane lanterns.

GRAIN ELEVATORS.

Of special interest to Canada is the extensive programme for the building of grain elevators upon which the Russian Government is now embarked. The objects in view are to facilitate the movement of the grain crops and at the same time to afford the farmer some assistance in warehousing and disposing of his crop, without the losses and sacrifices to which he is now exposed, owing to the absence of anything like adequate storage and owing also to unscrupulous middlemen.

The scheme for Southeastern Russia comprises no less than 110 elevators of various sizes, which are to be completed by 1920. Twenty-one of these elevators are to be in the Don territory, exclusive of two of 25,000 tons capacity to be built in Southeastern Russia under the Department of Trade and Finance. The Vladikavkaz Railway Company let a contract, just before the war, to a German firm for a larger elevator on the riverside, but this has now been cancelled, and the company are looking for other competent contractors for the work. One modern elevator only exists at present in the port. It was completed quite recently and is a suction elevator built by a firm in Dresden, but it does not seem to have been the success expected—which local report attributes to faulty construction.

Particulars of the Government elevator scheme are to be obtained in Petrograd from the *Commission des Magasins à Grains* of the State Bank, which is charged with the financing of the elevator programme.

PROBLEM OF SHIPPING FACILITIES.

The problem of Canadian trade development with Southern Russia on anything approaching a satisfactory basis appears to be largely one of direct shipping facilities between Canada and the Black Sea. The existing lines making connections for cargo are practically speaking, wholly indirect, and involve transshipment, either in the Thames, Hull or a Dutch port. Transshipment is always a handicap, if it does not ultimately kill trade, freight charges being thereby almost doubled. It may be urged that if a direct service with the United States has not proved possible, what chance can there be for a Canadian steamship service direct with Russia. A purely cargo service, however, does not preclude utilizing and developing the opportunities for Canadian trade at intermediate ports, and there are at least two if not three such points in the Mediterranean, which, both in going and in coming, could be made to serve that purpose and thus help to maintain a direct service with the Black sea. When investigating the possibilities of the Western Mediterranean for Canadian trade some years ago, it was found that the prospects of freight for a line of steamships were by no means discouraging, and with the Black sea now added, the position would appear to be very materially improved. The route suggested might be somewhat as follows: Barcelona, Piræus, Smyrna or Constantinople and Odessa, and a connection with Novorossiysk. There might be a slight variation according to circumstances on the return voyage. Outward freight would consist of agricultural and general machinery, manufactures, dried cod-fish, wheat and flour, pulp and paper, sawn lumber, coal distillation products, pitch, carbolic acid, creosote and sulphate of ammonia, chemicals, etc.; return freights from the Black Sea, raw beet sugar, as the main standby, tobacco, hides and skins, wool, liquorice root, salt, hemp, etc., with fruits, dried and fresh and other products from the Mediterranean.

A monthly service at first, with boats of from 5,000 to 6,000 tons should suffice. Manganese and ore shipments from the Black Sea would be inadmissible except for tramp vessels.

PASSENGER SERVICE FOR EMIGRATION.

It is believed that the problem would be probably solved if it were decided to organize a passenger service, from the Black sea with Russian emigration as a basis. There is every possibility of a large emigration from South Russia after the war, and it is well known that Russian emigrants invariably prefer to travel by other than Russian ships. The line might connect with an Italian port for the same purpose and for freight. It is useful to recall here the intention of the German lines to organize a service of this character from the Levant, shortly before the war, which is not likely to be revived.

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THE CAUCASUS.

The following notes on the Caucasus, which was not visited in person by the writer, have been assembled with the aid of the British consular officers, and from other reliable sources. They will serve as an indication of the general position and the possibilities of that market for Canadian manufacturers.



Sketch Map of the Caucasus.

The Caucasus region covers an area of some 250,000 square miles and is divided into two districts of unequal size: the Northern, which is the larger, with an area of 145,000 square miles, is of great agricultural importance; the Southern, consisting of the foothills and ranges of the Caucasus, with much mining, great petroleum fields and valuable forests.

IMPORTS INTO THE CAUCASUS.

The chief foreign imports into the Northern Caucasus are agricultural machinery and implements. The whole trade is in the hands of foreign firms in Rostov on the

Don, who have branches in the province of Kuban and Terek and the Government of Stavropol. The bulk of these imports never see Rostov, but are shipped direct to Novorosiisk, its winter port on the Black Sea, and distributed thence.

The United States possess the lion's share of this trade, but Canadian machinery enjoys a reputation, which secures for it steady growing sales. Figures of the total imports are at present unobtainable. Those, however, received from the United Kingdom alone in 1913 were 3,500 tons of agricultural machinery, 3,290 tons of locomobiles and threshers. There were also 1,060 tons of machinery and parts, 425 tons boilers and fittings, 105 tons motors and fittings, 250 tons hardware, 15 tons leather belting, 14 tons hair belting, 24 tons crucibles, 1,040 tons Bessemer coils, steel wire, 950 tons sewing machines, etc.

ENCOURAGEMENT GIVEN TO IMPORTATION OF MACHINERY.

The climatic conditions of the country, which are considered the best in Russia, the extremely fertile soil, and the labour position all favour an increased employment of machinery. The local Zemstvos do everything to encourage a high standard of farming. They maintain implement and machinery stores, and furnish the latest and best implements to the peasants on easy terms of payment.

MOTOR PLOUGHS.

Motor ploughs are being introduced and are believed to have a great future. The chief supply of ploughs came from Russian works, but Germany and the United States have disposed of a good many modern ploughs, as well as pulverizers, machinery for small grist and flour mills, and the oil motors for driving the same, iron shovels, forks, etc.

OIL WELL SUPPLIES.

With reference to oil well supplies and machinery for the oil fields, the greater portion of these come from abroad and are handled by local dealers and agents, although it is understood the English companies sometimes obtain their more important machinery direct when no agency has been granted locally.

In an American Consular Report published since the beginning of the war, it is stated that "a large business is done in oil and water drills. The American rotary drilling system has recently been introduced and is rapidly becoming general; also pumps from the smallest size for household use to the large centrifugal pumps for irrigation find a ready sale, but the supply on hand is low. Grist mills, corn shellers, milling machinery, oil presses, rice hullers and dressing machines, screw cutting machinery, compressors, lathes, and belting are always in demand."

PROSPECTS FOR SAW-MILL MACHINERY.

For Canadians the prospects for saw-mill equipment and supplies demand special attention on account of the great future of the lumber trade in this district. The above-mentioned authority also states "there are 250 to 300 saw-mills in operation in the Caucasus, employing 3,000 men; all these are run by water-power. American circular solid-tooth saws are chiefly used."

Hydraulic motors for utilizing the power of the numerous rivers and streams in the Caucasus have also an important future, according to the Chief Government Inspector for Factories at Tiflis, who invites correspondence in that regard.

SHIPPING FACILITIES NECESSARY.

The trade with this region would be greatly assisted were the direct shipping facilities with the Black sea of a more regular and satisfactory character. The only

direct service to Batoum from America before the war was that of the American Levant Line, sailing under the British colours, which required improving in order to become really effective.

The British Consul at Batoum is of the opinion that with the introduction of regularity in sailings there is every likelihood of expansion of direct traffic with the American continent. It is well known that the Hamburg-American Company in the spring of 1914 set about competing for the traffic offering on this route, and commenced to run such a line between the United States and Batoum in opposition to the British service in question. This project is now necessarily in abeyance. Hitherto goods have had to find their way to and from the American continent with trans-shipment at French, German or Dutch ports.

VI

SIBERIA.

GENERAL SITUATION.

For the purposes of trade development, Siberia falls into two separate divisions, viz.: Western and Eastern Siberia. In the western division, stretching from the Urals to a line drawn through Irkutsk, the local trade conditions and their controlling influences may be assimilated to those operating in European Russia. In Eastern Siberia, including the Trans-Baikal province, however, special geographical and economic factors tend to make this remote region one apart, and the trade of this district must therefore be dealt with by and for itself.

Siberia, as a whole, may be said to be peculiarly dependent upon foreign trade exchanges for her prosperity. The population of the country, now 13,000,000 is being constantly recruited by migration from European Russia, the net migration for the fifteen years from 1898 to 1912 having been no less than two and three-quarter millions. It is a fact moreover that the producing and consuming power of this population is relatively much higher than that of any similar proportion of the Russian people in the rest of the Empire.

EXPORTS.

The following figures for 1911 are characteristic of the exports of Siberian produce:—

Items—	Poods. (1 pood=36 lb.)	Value in Roubles (1 rouble=\$1·5 cents.)
Cereals	44,500,000	30,000,000
Butter	4,000,000	50,000,000
Hides . . . . .	.....	6,000,000
Wool . . . . .	.....	4,000,000
Meat, poultry and game	2,500,000	7,000,000
Animal fats	500,000	3,000,000
Eggs	300,000	.....
Cattle head.	65,000	2,500,000

Of this trade the greater part must be credited to Western Siberia.

IMPORTS.

The following figures show the principal imports into Siberia:—

Items—	(1 pood=36 lbs.)
Dry goods	1,100,000
Groceries and haberdashery	2,000,000
Pig-iron and steel	6,500,000
Metal manufactures	3,000,000
Agricultural machinery and implements	5,000,000
Sugar	2,000,000
Chemicals and colour merchants' materials	2,000,000
Salt	1,500,000

It is worth noting that in several of the above groups such as metal manufactures and agricultural machinery, Siberia already is but little inferior, as a consumer of imports, to European Russia.

HOME TRADE.

During the last ten years, the home trade of Siberia has grown from 60 to 150 million roubles annually. In the Akmolinsk province in 1911, the 105 fairs and

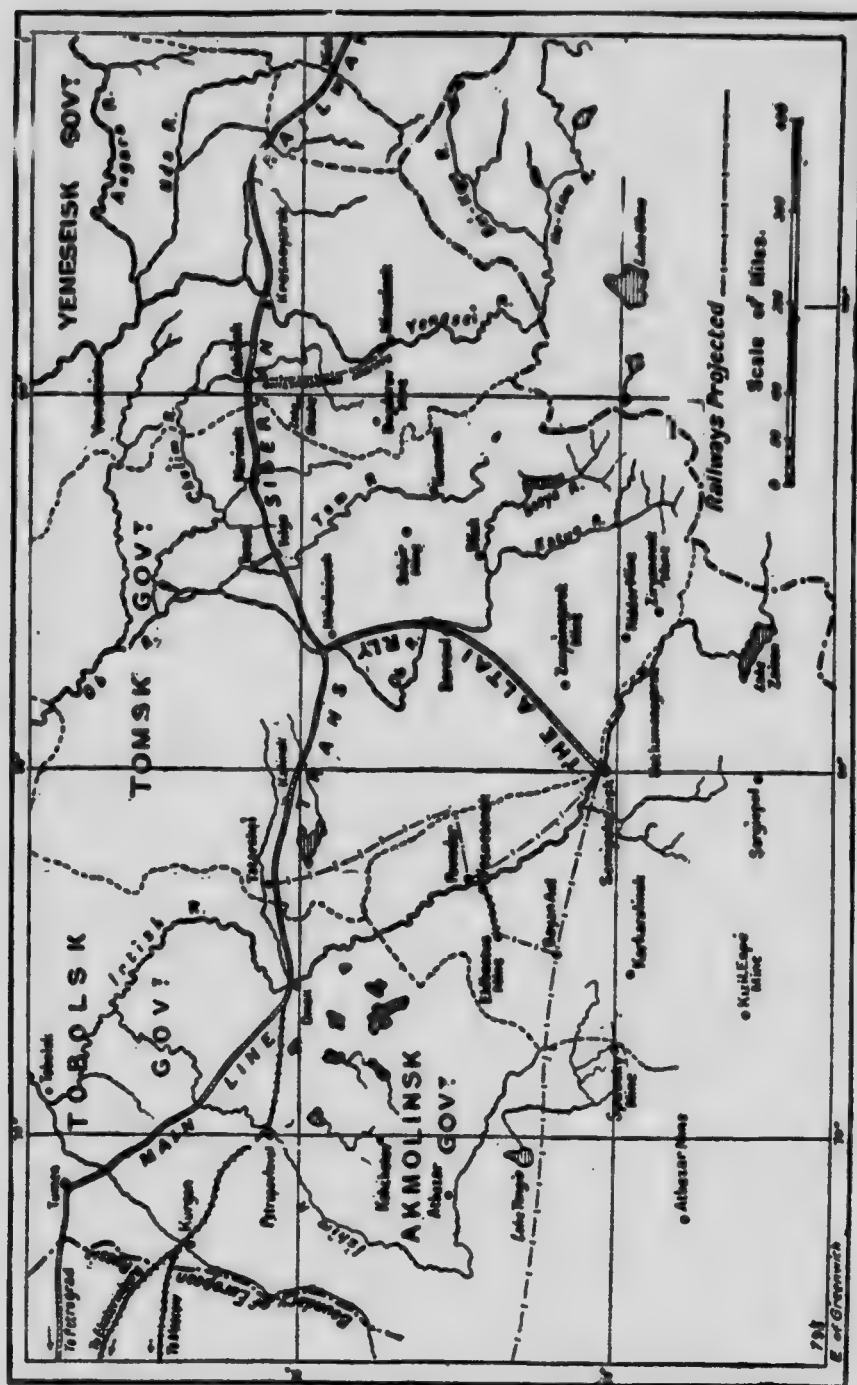
markets carried on business to the extent of over 100,000,000 roubles. Trade expansion is also shown by a number of vital factors such as the carrying trade returns of the chief centres of distribution, the growth in the number of banks, forwarding houses, insurance offices, etc., and in the extraordinary activity of the building trade.

There is everywhere an increasing tendency toward intensive and advanced methods of exploitation of the chief products of Siberia. The growth of the butter and egg exports has been phenomenal, when one considers the problems of transportation and of markets. Bacon, a more recent article of export, is rapidly becoming a trade of first-class importance. The census figures of 1910 in regard to factories and their production, are significant of the general movement in progress. These statistics gave the number of factories as 14,160, with an output valued at roubles 75,000,000, an increase of 75 per cent in the number and of 150 per cent in production over the position in 1900. (The Russian returns class as factories all small industries employing hands.) The chief increase in these establishments has been in connection with flour-mills, saw-mills, breweries, etc. Practically the entire equipment of these and similar undertakings was imported from abroad.

Apart from the agricultural wealth of Siberia, there are the forest, mineral and fishery resources, whose development presents great trade possibilities. It is estimated that one-half and the best half of the forests of Asia lie in Siberia. Four-fifths of Russia's gold output comes from Siberia. The yield there of pure gold has risen from 1,794 poods in 1900 to 2,732½ poods in 1911, and it is stated on good authority that with the completion of the Amur railway the present annual yield should easily be doubled, and this despite the restrictive character of the government mining regulations. Silver is widely disseminated, but little has been accomplished in silver mining because of the depreciation in the market value of the metal. On the other hand, copper deposits of great value have been proved, and are in course of development. Coal, moreover, exists in abundance throughout Siberia and is actively mined. The presence of iron deposits in the Steppe country and notably in the Maritime province of Eastern Siberia in juxtaposition with coal, is also an indication of the openings for trade, which the country must offer even under the present moderate rate of development.

VALUE OF TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

One of the most essential factors in the commercial and industrial development of Siberia, has been the facilities of distribution by railways and the developed water routes which are available. The whole hydrographic system supplements the trans-Siberian railway, and supplies for literally thousands of miles, north and south of the line, the most splendid means of cheap access to vast areas during the greater portion of the year. These facilities are being continually increased by the construction of new railways and by river improvement works, which are aimed at connecting the whole river system of the country for practical transportation purposes.



Map of Western Siberia showing the Trans-Siberian Railway.

(From the Times.)

VII

WESTERN SIBERIA.

Siberia being practically without manufacturing industries, it follows that there is a large and growing market for almost all kinds of manufactured articles, of which agricultural machinery and implements stand easily at the head.

In complicated machines, such as self-binders, reapers, mowers and rakes, the sales of the International Harvester Company's Moscow works dominate the position, and are supplemented by imports from the United States and Canada. These arrive via the Baltic and Black Sea ports. Ploughs are now mainly of Russian manufacture, roughly but strongly finished, all patterned after the Sack or Eckert (German) types. The walking plough is used almost entirely, combined with a sower, which drops the seed into the open furrow, the next following share covering it in. Two and three furrow ploughs of this description sell for \$17 to \$21, four to seven furrow, with seeder, \$20 to \$44. Germany has sold a great many ploughs of the better class, a trade which is now worth capturing. The shortage of ploughs in Western Siberia is already considerable, and dealers at Omsk were anxious to learn what Canadians could do in supplying the market, especially in single and double ploughs of the "Sack" type (original model or improved). Disc drills and disc harrows have become popular. In disc drills, a good article is manufactured by the large Anglo-Russian factory at Ekaterinoslaf (Ellworthys), which suits the soil conditions of Siberia. The discs are fitted at small intervals, four inches instead of the usual six inches; they are also adjustable, an arrangement which is regarded as an additional advantage. In this particular the Russian disc drill is held to excel the imported article, a point to be duly noted by Canadian manufacturers. Potato diggers are also in demand; they should be lighter than the ordinary American pattern and should be provided with a more stable delivery table. In regard to cultivators any improvement in construction which would render the teeth less liable to be clogged by weeds, would be welcomed and ensure good sales.

THRESHING MACHINES.

Small threshing machines, with horse gears, are used in great numbers and are generally in short supply. They are being successfully imported from Great Britain in competition with the local make. The prices at factory for the 4-horse-power size are 120 roubles; 6-horse-power, 140 roubles, and 8-horse-power, 160 roubles. Freight from factory to Omsk is about 50 roubles. Power threshing outfits come mainly from England and Germany.

PORTABLE ENGINES.

Of late the competition of Germany, especially in portable engines, had become a serious factor. Oil tractors are preferred as the prevalence of alkaline water in Western Siberia is against the steam-driven engine. Lightness is a desirable feature; the heavy engines with their narrow wheels pack the soil and prevent growth of vegetation. Tractors of the "caterpillar" type have been introduced. A few sets of these for ploughing have been disposed of among the larger land owners and the prospects for increased business are good. The country, however, is still relatively poor, and the general use of expensive farm machinery must be a matter of slow growth.

FLOUR MILL MACHINERY.

Flour mill machinery (roller process), to grind one thousand to three thousand poods of grain (600 to 2,000 bushels) in twenty-four hours is in increased demand, as well as the oil engines of the Diesel type, of from 30 to 50 horse-power, required to operate it. Extra heavy fly wheels are preferred.

CREAM SEPARATORS.

The rapid rise of the dairying industry in Western Siberia is responsible for a large demand for separators, which have hitherto been supplied by Germany and Sweden.

FARM WAGONS.

Farm wagons, built of ash, with oak hubs, in three sizes, are needed in large numbers, the old sources of supply, in the Caucasus and Northern Russia being quite unable to meet the present requirements, as Russian firms are engaged on war contracts; prices range from 75 to 80 roubles each delivered at Omsk. It is to be observed that these prices are exceptional, and not likely to be maintained in normal times. The freight charges on carloads from Black Sea ports average 8 roubles per wagon.

HARDWARE, TOOLS.

In regard to general hardware, tools, etc., visits to the large general stores at Omsk showed that goods of German origin are carried, if not exclusively, at least to a surprising extent. Stocks everywhere are being rapidly depleted, and the question of replacing them is causing anxiety. In one typical store, with a business of 3,000,000 roubles a year, the following articles were noted as being urgently required: Common cutlery, skates, razors, barber's hair clippers, pumps (hand pumps especially), screw cutting lathes, stocks and dies, bolts and nuts, pulleys, valves and fittings for radiators, electric light fittings lamps, bell pushes and fans, meters, dynamos, leather belting, common oil burners, clothes wringers, drills and tools, files, frame saws, hand saws, drilling machines, common shovels and locomotive shovels, freezing machines, scythes, hay forks, enamelled ironware, tools of every class and builders' hardware.

SEWING MACHINES.

There is a promising market for sewing machines; outside of those made in Russia by a well-known American company, the greater number sold are of German origin. Supplies of the latter are now exhausted. The machines are bought on the basis of extended monthly payments. The following normal prices of these machines, delivered, duty paid at Omsk, are as follows: "Long shuttle," 17.71 roubles; "Ring shuttle," 24 roubles; "Central spool," 25.25 roubles; "Vibrating," 19.60 roubles. These prices are for machines with covers, or if without, 2 roubles cheaper. Terms are nine months' acceptance from the date of shipment, duty and freight to be paid by the purchaser.

TRADE METHODS.

As has been previously stated Moscow merchants control about 50 per cent of the trade of Western Siberia. These firms have branches in the principal centres, but the purchases for their stores are made in Moscow. The growth of the country and the establishment of strong local independent firms however are gradually bringing about a change and direct buying must ultimately become a general practice. Most of the foreign firms doing business in Russia pay little attention to the Siberian market and seem unaware of its importance. They are content often to hand over their representation for the whole of Russia to a single firm in Petrograd, with the result that their interests suffer. The practice of the agent is to appoint a sub-agent for Siberia,

and even supposing the last-named to be an active salesman, the fact that both intermediaries are looking for a substantial profit on any business effected, increases the cost of the article to such an extent that sales are restricted if not rendered impossible. German houses have abandoned this practice for several years. By trade grouping, however, and by sending regularly competent travellers, speaking the language, and carrying a full line of samples to the chief centres, they have been able to build up a direct trade on a satisfactory basis, by thus getting close to the consumer and meeting his wants.

EXTENDED CREDIT.

The granting of extended credit has also been an important factor in securing business in Siberia. There is little liquid capital in a country during the early stages of colonization and agricultural development. In practice, therefore, the foreign exporter must be prepared to carry on business with his own capital. Although the Western Siberian market is extensive, it is intrinsically safe, if care in the granting of credit be exercised and operations are limited to selected solvent customers.

TRADE GROUPING AND LOCAL AGENTS.

Financial strength to carry on trade is a greater necessity in Western Siberia than in European Russia, and trade grouping by outside firms wishing to enter that market is of first importance. While the profits are great, expenses are also high, and it is a wise policy to share them in testing a new market and its possibilities. The commercial penetration of Siberia by Germany has been remarkable. The German language easily takes precedence there for business purposes over English and French. Germany has been greatly assisted by the many German-Russian subjects, who have moved from the West into Siberia, and who possess an intimate knowledge of the country, its conditions and people and the credits that can safely be granted to the individual, local dealers and landed proprietors, etc. Valuable agents could probably be found for Canadian purposes, as many are now at liberty to revise their positions in regard to the future. In interviews with the best of these local agents, it was urged that responsible representatives of grouped industries should visit the country and get into touch with conditions. This they thought was the only way to obtain that true understanding which should influence action.

AVERAGE CREDIT.

Apart from agricultural machinery, mining and general machinery, the average credit of 6-9 months from date of delivery of goods—which generally takes three months from remoter countries—might have to be faced, although it was stated a modification of these old terms might be arranged in future. There was no use in thinking of opening up business under other conditions. The trade was not cut and the cost of credit could be realized in the prices. Trial orders must not be ignored, but receive with the larger orders the closest attention. Such care would repay the exporter when once the customer had an acquaintance with his goods. Bank discounts on prime bills, three months, 8½ per cent; six months, 7-7½ per cent; nine months, 9-10 per cent, according to the character of the payers.

TRADE CENTRES.

The most advantageously placed centres in Western Siberia for business are: Omsk, Tomsk, Tobolsk, Novonikolaevsk, Krasnoyarsk, Irkutsk. The first and last three are situated at points where the trans-Siberian railway crosses the principal rivers of the country, which provide cheap transportation facilities over vast areas during the greater portion of the year. Omsk and Novonikolaevsk are of special importance as

distributing centres for agricultural machinery, etc., and the Government maintain at those points agricultural experimental stations and official testing grounds for agricultural implements and machinery in the interests of the settlers.

FACTORS FACILITATING TRADE.

There are certain special factors at work in Western Siberia, which facilitate trade. Among them must be considered the spirit of combination inherent in the Russian peasant class, which has given birth to a co-operative movement of great importance. It is, perhaps the most promising feature of the new economic life of Russia. In 1912 there were already 22,000 co-operative associations of all kinds.

The following particulars are of interest:—

(1) The number of co-operative supply societies at the beginning of 1912 was 8,730, of which 291 were located in Siberia.

(2) Again, the dairying interest in Western Siberia is represented by a union, comprising 530 societies, with 120,000 members, who show every desire to deal only through the societies for every article of merchandise they use. The societies, however, bind themselves by their statutes to the sale of dairy appliances only.

(3) Credit associations, consisting of groups of peasants, to whom government aid is given in the shape of credit on the joint responsibility of the group, exist in large numbers and are multiplying in the newer districts, as they are opened up and settled.

(4) Finally, there are the official agricultural machinery and implement depots in nearly 300 centres of Siberia (220 in Western Siberia), which advance farm equipment at low prices to the poorer settlers, on easy terms of payment.

VALUE OF CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS.

In regard to agricultural machinery and implements, the effect of the facilities offered by these aids, coupled with the policy of the International Harvester Company of Moscow, has been to cause many wholesalers to withdraw from business. While this is perhaps regrettable, in a sense, it has its compensations for the manufacturer who by selling to the credit associations, is on safe ground. His rate of profit, it is true, will be diminished, but in view of the probability of a larger turnover, the aggregate profits should be greater, as the consumption of agricultural machinery must inevitably rise with the growth of settlement and the increased prosperity of the settlers. The shorter credit demanded by these associations enables the manufacturer to work with a smaller capital. The strong point about the credit associations is that they possess the local knowledge, which enables them to sell to the "right" people and, most important of all, they possess the means of securing a relatively quicker liquidation of debts and of enforcing payment in doubtful cases, by tactful pressure through their members. Their losses from bad debts are said to be practically nil. The wholesaler, on the other hand, has still the best class of farmers with whom to trade, and in practice, prices do not fall below a figure offering a reasonable profit. This has been demonstrated in the business transacted by the official agricultural depots, which are finding by experience that the cost of administration, and average losses, will not permit them to sell at the low prices originally fixed. Their competition, therefore, has not been the ruinous one which was predicted at the outset, and time and circumstances will tend to equalize matters for all. The credit associations by their statutes are wisely limiting their dealing to a small number of articles, and the general merchant thus relieved of a portion of his business, which caused him anxieties and often losses, is left with the supply of the general requirements of his clients of the peasant class.

OFFICIAL MACHINERY DEPOTS.

Particulars of the operations of the Co-operative and Credit Associations are not available, but those of the official agricultural machinery depots were furnished by the director of the Colonization Department at Omsk.

The Imperial Department of Agriculture maintains in Siberia agricultural implement depots for the supply of machinery and other articles to the poorer settlers on easy terms of payment. There are between 250 and 300 of these depots in operation, and the total sales have grown from 4,500,000 roubles in 1910 to some 7,500,000 roubles in 1913. The depots had machinery in stock at the end of 1913 to the value of over 5,000,000 roubles. The character of the turnover of these depots can be seen below in the list of sales effected during 1913.

The sales are generally made on the basis of payment of one-half of the value of the article acquired during the first year, the remainder being paid off in instalments according to the ability of the settler, which is governed by the result of the harvest he reaps.

According to a return issued by the Imperial Colonization Migration Commission, only 2½ per cent of the debts contracted by the peasants at the depots between 1897 and 1907 remained still unpaid at the close of 1913, and the percentage owing on the sales at that date for:—

	Per cent
1909 was..	6·5
1910 "	11·6
1911 "	20·4
1912 "	28·6
1913 "	56·9

It will be seen, therefore, that the extinction of debt proceeds on what must be considered satisfactory lines, the actual loss due to non-payment being relatively negligible when the total turnover is considered.

STATEMENT OF SALES OF THE GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENT DEPOTS IN SIBERIA IN 1913.

	Number.	Value. (Roubles.)
Single ploughs..	35,794	832,544
Double ploughs..	4,198	188,460
Ploughs and seeders combined	1,934	181,085
Cultivators..	497	24,084
Harrows..	1,010	25,330
Broadcast seeders..	264	52,001
Broadcast seeders and disc drills..	473	68,524
Mowers..	2,955	429,477
Hay rakes..	2,962	185,341
Reaping attachments..	1,206	29,849
Russian reapers..	3,023	507,465
Reapers (others)..	3,104	589,648
Binders..	1,150	454,357
Factory made threshers with horse-power..	1,234	721,181
Threshers (hand power), (home-made)..	1,845	409,289
Winnowers and cleaners..	6,205	240,424
Grain sorters and separators..	347	83,529
Mill stones (sets)..	576	46,169
Flax, hemp and cotton carding machines..	154	21,696
Chaff cutters..	374	14,830
Beating machines for flax and hemp..	68	4,468
Hay presses..	15	2,845
Oil pressing machinery..	...	34,949
Cream separators..	343	28,453
Churns..	173	4,571
Wheels (wagon)..	1,514	24,870
Wagons..	2,391	268,565
Fire engines (pumps)..	45	12,112
Weighing machines..	454	17,919
Sickle and scythe grinders..	1,801	23,677
Axes..	7,213	7,232
Forks..	3,271	1,811

STATEMENT OF SALES OF THE GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENT DEPOTS IN SIBERIA IN 1913—*Con.*

	Number.	Value. (Roubles.)
Shovels..	1,262	627
Scythes..	3,989	2,512
Lubricating oil..	24,159	73,497
Various cleaning machines..	2,539	18,629
Textile articles..	7,109	4,523
Wire and zinc sieves..	12,626	5,399
Belting (leather)..	22,005	27,711
" (woven)..	21,052	13,362
Roofing sheets of iron and steel..	214,192	567,976
Binder twine (poods)..	18,254	165,606
Tarpaulins, sacks (number)..	305,057	109,424
Grain and other products..	53,675	51,401
Seed grains.. . . . .	.....	123,265

1913—Con.

Roubles.)

527
512
497
539
528
599
711
862
976
808
424
401
265

VIII

EASTERN SIBERIA.

From Irkutak eastwards, the continuity of Russian territory to the Pacific suffers by the intrusive mass of northern Manchuria, which thrusts the frontier far to the north. The trans-Siberian railway is thereby forced to take a circuitous route in order to reach the coast over Russian soil. This portion of the line (the Amur railway, now all but finished) will open up rich agricultural, mineral and forest regions. The direct communication with Vladivostok is across Manchuria by the Manchurian railway, which is leased by and under the military control of the Russian Government.

Eastern Siberia has a population of nearly two million, the greater part of whom are located in the Maritime and Amur provinces. Systematic colonization, under Government direction, has already done much to create the foundation of permanent settlement, which must precede any successful opening up of the country's natural resources.

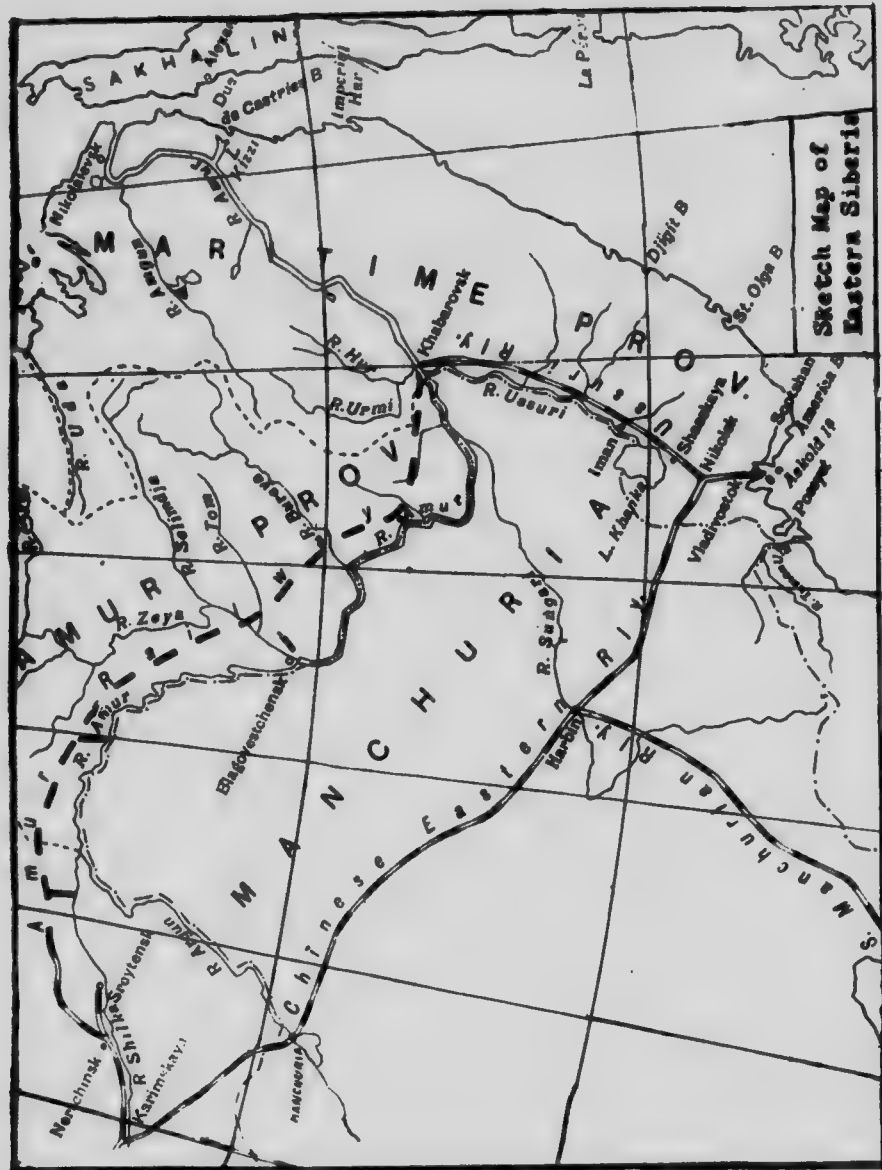
Geographical position is also largely responsible for rendering the trade position in Eastern Siberia subject to foreign influences, by way of the Pacific coast, to a degree unknown in any other part of the Empire. These influences, hitherto chiefly European, and German at that, may be expected to undergo changes and will be supplemented by North American contact, notably from the eastern, industrial portion of that continent. This is made possible by the opening up of the Panama canal, the new economic factor, which Canada enjoys on equal terms with her American neighbour.

VLADIVOSTOK.

The harbour of Vladivostok was crowded with vessels some of as much as 18,000 tons, which had passed through the canal. The significance to Russia of the port of Vladivostok during the last twelve months has attracted much attention to Eastern Siberia, and to the trade opportunities in that market. The interest thus aroused is not likely to disappear at the close of the war. The Russian Government moreover has made provision for the improvement of Vladivostok, and of other ports on the coast, and for steamship intercommunication, including a service on the Amur River. The relatively liberal tariff policy in force in Asiatic Russia, where the duty-free importation of a large range of articles is permitted, presents another favourable feature for trade. The Imperial Railway Administration have also recently agreed to put into force, at the end of the war, reduced through rates on merchandise shipped on through bills of lading via Vladivostok to points in the interior.

SPECIAL TRADING FEATURES.

The special features of the trade of Eastern Siberia are its detachment from exclusively Russian influences and traditions, and its concentration in a relatively small number of strong firms, technically Russian. These firms have a strong foreign outlook, owing to the geographical situation, and they conform generally to foreign business methods. The largest of them are in the nature of departmental stores, with headquarters at Vladivostok, Nikolsk, Nikolaevsk, Blagovestchensk, Zeya-Pristan, Stretensk, Nerchinsk, Tchita, Irkutsk, etc. They all do both a wholesale and retail trade, and act frequently as contractors for large undertakings, public and private, of a varied character. Their financial strength is unquestioned. These firms are supplemented by foreign firms carrying specialties, required for the development of



the country's resources, and also conducting a general import and export trade on a commission basis. Many of these latter were German and have now been closed up, and it is for enterprising firms of other countries to replace them, and their activities.

RANGE OF IMPORTS.

A survey of the range of the imports in 1909-1911 at Russian Pacific ports is supplied by the statistical table which will be found in the appendix. It should be added that the trade in 1913 was on a much more extended scale, but the figures are not yet obtainable.

Interviews with the leading merchants, and an inspection of the larger departmental stores, seemed to indicate encouraging prospects for Canadian trade, provided business be handled along the lines which have been already suggested. Stocks of imported articles were everywhere low and the necessity of replenishing them was urgent. The old (German) sources of supply being stopped, there is every desire to trade with allied countries, which are able to supply the market with alternative products, and the present time, therefore, is undoubtedly opportune for investigating the position, and creating the organization for closer intercourse in this section of Russia.

SUGGESTED OPENINGS FOR CANADA.

The progressive settlement of Eastern Siberia must ensure a growing demand for agricultural machinery and implements, and for dairying appliances, flour mill equipment, ditching and stumping machines, pumps, etc. Stocks, however, must be carried at the chief centres so that the local dealer can display them. The Colonization Department is the largest buyer for the official depots, which are maintained in the country in the interests of the settlers. Saw-mill machinery, hitherto mainly obtained from Germany, is an article that has a great future if well pushed, as increased attention is being given to the exploitation of Siberian forests. Lumberman's tools could also probably be introduced with success. The largest firms operate free technical advisory bureaus which help in the selling of all kinds of machinery. Hand tools have a large general sale; machine tools are only used for industrial establishments and Government works. Small hardware has been monopolized hitherto by Germany, but certain classes of American hardware are now firmly established, such as locks, hinges, butts, etc. In axes and hatchets, the American axe is preferred to the Russian model. Japanese manufacturers are actively canvassing for business and samples of their goods are being offered in every direction. In many of these samples the quality leaves much to be desired, and although prices are low, it is doubtful on the whole, whether this competition will continue. A collection of samples of various staple articles is being obtained, to enable Canadian manufacturers to look into the question of producing a line of goods as regards use and price, suitable for the East Siberian market.

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES.

The activity of the building trade and the character of the buildings suggest openings for certain Canadian specialties, including metal ceiling plates, metal laths, galvanized corrugated culvert sections, electric fittings and fans. Moreover, light iron shovels, suitable for the coolie labourer, and miners' shovels of a local pattern are needed. Another article for which there is a market is steel carriage axles. Cheap iron bedsteads, strung with a wire mattress, supplied hitherto by Germany, is in considerable demand and in short supply. Sewing machines, which came from the same country, are wanted, as also are domestic labour saving appliances, such as wringers and washing machines, freezing machines (Swedish) and ice-boxes (refrigerators). Germany previously supplied the better class with cooking stoves of an American model which are still required. Light enamelled ironware is also purchased in large quantities.



The cheap piano (upright) came from Germany but might now be replaced by Canadian makes. For pipe organs there is no demand.

Wire, barbed wire, wire nails, are all to a large extent imported and the Canadian article is favourably known; bolts, nuts, and rivets are also considerable items. Radiators and fittings were imported by German agents, who kept a skilled staff for their erection.

LEATHER GOODS.

Leather for footwear purposes should find a good opening, although the same cannot be said of carriage leather. The former should be packed in small bales to avoid damage in transit, and the hides should be stamped in indelible ink, with the maker's name and with the quality of the hides. Light boots and shoes for town wear are in demand and the American shoe is gradually superseding those of German and Austrian manufacture. White deerskin shoes, moreover, for summer wear and other varieties with white canvas or drill uppers and deerskin sole have also been lately introduced and are good sellers. Purchasers would be pleased to hear from reliable Canadian manufacturers.

PRINTING PAPER, PAINTS AND DRUGS.

The news and printing paper business is unfavourable for Canada owing to the high duty and the competition of the Russian mills in the Urals.

There is a good demand for dry colours and for paints, which must be unmixed, the importers having their own mixing mills. Dry copper oxide is an important commodity, which comes mainly from France. It is used for painting roofs. Red and white lead, zinc white, acids (sulphuric, hydrochloric, carbolic), creosote, carbonate of ammonia for aerated water, the chemical ingredients of explosives, and calcium carbide are also saleable in Russia.

The usual range of drugs are in great demand, and these it was pointed out should be supplied in "flakes," and not in "crystals."

Tanning materials (e.g., hemlock and chestnut), etc., are also wanted.

THE FRUIT MARKET.

With regard to fruit, the importing houses in Vladivostok spoke encouragingly of the opening for fresh apples and pears from British Columbia, and for evaporated apples in rings and quarters. Canned (gallon) apples should also sell. With the assistance of the regular steamship service, maintained by the Russian Volunteer Fleet, with Vancouver, a satisfactory trade in fruit could probably be built up. The market lies in the urban centres in the Maritime and Amur provinces. These districts are too remote from Turkestan and the Caucasus, whence Western Siberia draws its fruit supplies.

IX

TRADE METHODS OF COMPETING COUNTRIES.

The main characteristics, conditions and currents of trade with Russia have been outlined in so far as they are considered to be of special interest to Canada. A concluding note may be devoted to a review of the various trade methods which have been adopted by leading competing countries in regard to Russian trade, and also the possible alternatives for Canadian manufacturers and exporters who desire to obtain a share of this trade.

The principal countries from which Russia derives her imports have been Germany, Great Britain and the United States.

GERMANY.

German manufacturers, after due trial, have abandoned the practice of establishing branch houses in Russia; it proved unprofitable. They subsequently took up and developed the intensive working of the market with travellers, who covered not only the chief cities like Petrograd, Moscow, Riga, Kieff, Odessa, Rostov-on-Don, etc., but also the larger provincial towns. These travellers carried elaborate collections of samples of a wide range of articles, representing often different industries, and, above all, catalogues printed in Russian with prices set out in Russian values. They quoted f.o.b. Russian port or a Russian frontier station, and were ready to meet the provincial wholesale dealer and the local stores by quoting similar terms with duty paid, and, if pressed, including delivery at the local station. As a further accommodation they conceded extended credits to suit the individual customers with the support of the German banks. German success in Russia was much helped by their ability to supply cheap articles for a market consisting so largely of a peasant population, who are anything but fastidious. Moreover they were also able by the circumstances of their competition and the clever adaptation of business methods to secure gradually the Russian market for better class articles.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Twenty years ago Great Britain practically monopolized the Russian market in manufactured articles, but she has since been overtaken by Germany owing to the disinclination to allow the long credits given by that country. Ultra-conservative methods of business and unwillingness to quote in Russian currency and weights and measures, or to follow the German example of quoting delivery at frontier with duty paid, hampered progress. It is said that the use of travellers in order to keep in touch with customers was neglected, and that British manufacturers declined to entrust their interest to export merchant houses. Thus the direct business became limited to the largest dealers in the Russian centres, and it might be said that the business Great Britain was doing in Russia until recently was due largely to the fact that British goods were actually demanded by customers, and not to their being actively pushed. Evidences of a salutary change in this regard are now at hand. That British trade with Russia is still as large as it is should be taken as a tribute to the intrinsic excellence of the goods supplied.

UNITED STATES.

The methods employed hitherto by United States manufacturers have been one of the two following:—

Either to appoint a sole selling agent for Russia and Siberia, or to entrust their export trade to exporting merchant houses in the United States and Hamburg, this second method appearing to be most in favour. United States manufacturers have obtained better results with the Hamburg firms than with those in the United States as the former worked Russia somewhat intensively with travellers along the German lines, indicated above. For the American house thus relieved of Russian credit risks the business was easy and convenient, but it was necessarily of restricted proportions, the growth of which the manufacturer could not influence. Moreover, the advantage was not derived of the high prices obtained in Russia. The chief concern of the German firm was to give his Russian customer a wide choice of goods from all countries, as this ensured sales, and therefore he had no special reason to push the articles of any particular firm. Like his English colleague, the United States manufacturer was opposed to the granting of long credits and as a consequence the market was left to the German, who constantly improved his position.

THE ALTERNATIVES FOR CANADA.

Having regard to these facts, and in view of the new position that has arisen whereby German competition has been largely eliminated, it is of interest to inquire into the possible methods open to Canadian manufacturers proposing to share in Russian trade. They may be stated as follows:—

1. By correspondence. Business may be done in this way, but it can hardly be recommended as satisfactory. Correspondence would have to be in Russian or French; catalogues printed in Russian would be indispensable, with prices in roubles c.i.f. Russian port or on railway car, i.e., including sea freight and duty.

2. Through export merchant houses, Canadian, American or English. Business may be obtained in this way, the advantage to the manufacturer being that he takes no credit risks. The disadvantage on the other hand lies in the higher price, which is quoted to the Russian wholesaler, and the fact that the export house, as a rule, represents more than one manufacturer making the same articles, and is thus not particularly interested in any one manufacturer. This plan of action is only of interest to the manufacturer, who has no particular aim in increasing his Russian business and who wishes to avoid the risks and trouble which a more profitable but direct business would involve.

3. By appointing Russian firms, or available local British firms as agents. This is undoubtedly a much more satisfactory plan than the export house. First, because the prices to wholesalers will be less, and consequently the volume of business will be greater, provided always a solvent, energetic firm of agents be found. Agents are of two kinds:—

(a) Those who work on a commission basis, some of whom are ready to undertake a full or partial guarantee of accounts for a corresponding additional commission.

(b) Merchants doing a wholesale business who take the financial risk and quote such prices as they think necessary.

There are many such agents in Russia. Before the war, the majority of the more desirable already represented manufacturers and were not free. It is believed that now the difficulty of securing suitable representatives may be overcome, although a great many of the best agents, who were of German nationality, have left the country.

4. A resident representative of grouped industries co-related but not intercompetitive, or of industries making similar articles, which have agreed to pool orders for the Russian market. This plan of a trustworthy Canadian representative equipped

with a technical knowledge and business experience of the articles he is to introduce, offers perhaps the most satisfactory solution of the problem. While the initial expenditure for such a representative would be large, by being shared it would fall lightly on the individual firms interested. After the arrangements for agencies in the centres had been made, and were in working order, a periodical supervision at longer or shorter intervals should then suffice. There are two examples of this method in Russia which are working satisfactorily, one American and the other British. The former represents a combination of hardware and tool manufacturers for export, which included at the outset twenty firms, and has since been increased to sixty-two co-related firms. The organization is financed by a prominent New York banking house, to whom all payments by their agents in Russia are made. A representative visits annually the fifteen centres at which the combine maintain their agents, who are mainly merchant houses buying on open account and not on commission. The British concern referred to handles, in addition, general machinery, and maintains their local representatives, who are Russian-speaking Englishmen having a technical knowledge of engineering.

DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN IMPORTS.

The distribution of foreign imports into Russia is entirely in the hands of two or three classes of wholesale merchant houses, all of which are grouped in a few of the chief cities such as Petrograd, Moscow, Riga, Kieff, Odessa, Rostov-on-Don, etc. Moscow is pre-eminent as a centre of this character, and it is hardly an exaggeration to say that nearly fifty per cent of Russian foreign imports are handled directly or indirectly through that point. The general character of the imports handled by Moscow are of a class which appeals to a peasant market, and are represented by the cheaper qualities as against the business transacted from Petrograd, where the trade is of high standard and where Government purchases and contracts are exclusively settled for the whole empire. In the first instance, there are then in these large cities wholesale merchant houses, which employ travellers who work the surrounding provinces. The orders as received are combined and transferred to the foreign manufacturers concerned, the merchants themselves carrying very little stock. Wholesale houses in the provinces are few in number and of relatively small account. The wholesale dealers referred to, sell direct to the provincial retailers. The selling firms in question belong to the class which offers exclusively the goods of the foreign manufacturers they represent.

Another class of wholesalers have no travellers, and rely upon catalogues; they have their regular clientele throughout the provinces, mainly retailers, who effect their purchases by correspondence or in person, when they visit the various centres.

A few other firms have their branch houses in different towns in Russia, which send out travellers in their respective district to deal directly with users, but these firms specialize as a rule in a few lines. All wholesalers do a large retail trade with users of goods, such as factories, railways, etc.

Travellers for the provinces carry ample collections of samples, together with catalogues. Their catalogues are of two kinds; some houses issue only a retail catalogue, and sell at these prices, less a certain discount; whereas others publish and issue a wholesale catalogue only at net prices to provincial dealers, these wholesale catalogues being restricted to the trade.

As regards foreign goods for Siberia, the trade is controlled largely by Moscow firms, who send out travellers to the main points only, if at all, and usually have one sub-agent or buyer stationed at Omsk, which is the chief centre for Western Siberia. The rapid development of Siberia, however, is leading to the establishment of independent local wholesale houses of undeniable financial strength which do both a wholesale and a retail trade, and deal directly with foreign manufacturers without intermediaries in Moscow; this is a factor to be duly noted and catered for.

The Far Eastern business, namely in the Trans-Baikal and the Amur region, is in the hands of a few firms with headquarters at Vladivostok. It is quite a specialized business, and not touched by the ordinary Russian houses. These firms do a large trade with their magnificent stores and well-organised wholesale departments, sending out travellers who cover the whole of the Far East. Two of the largest, Messrs. Kunst and Albers and Mr. ra. Tchurin & Co., have each a purchasing house in Moscow, and the former also a house in London. It is recommended that Canadian manufacturers on the grouped plan should be represented in Vladivostok.

CREDITS. CONDITIONS OF PAYMENT.

In Russian dealings the question of credits is of great importance and calls for careful investigation. The Russian wholesaler is compelled to allow his customer credit in practically all lines. This credit period varies, and may extend up to twelve months. A cash payment c.o.d. of say up to twenty-five or thirty per cent is the general rule. In most cases, however, the wholesaler is satisfied if his client will pay railway freight and expenses to destination, although he usually tries to insist on a c.o.d. payment to cover his own outlay for sea freight and duty. For this reason Canadian manufacturers should be prepared to grant liberal credits to dealers in order to do business, say for seventy-five per cent of the cost at factory. They should endeavour to sell f.o.b. Canadian or United States port, to which dealers will generally agree, the dealers paying freight, insurance, etc. For the balance in question it will be found that credit should be given for three, six, nine or twelve months, according to the article and the respective customer. Thus the foreign manufacturer is asked to help to carry the trade, for the majority of the wholesale dealers have not sufficient capital to pay for their imports until the ultimate users of these goods, in the main the peasant consumer, is able to discharge his obligations to the retailer, which he can only do after the gathering of his crops. As has been seen, the German houses were assisted by the co-operation of the banks in meeting the situation. Careful investigation of the credit position of wholesalers is therefore of unusual importance, even in the case of the large buyers. In this connection, the position of Jewish firms should receive attention having regard to the special disabilities under which members of that race labour in many respects in Russia. Jewish firms, however, are to be found more in Western Russia at points like Odessa, Kiev, Warsaw, etc., rather than in the interior of Russia.

It should be observed also that the commercial law in Russia is still in a formative stage; the recovery of debts is surrounded with difficulties, and procedure in the Russian courts, while just and sure, is slow, but a good deal can and may be effected by tactful pressure and compromise. An excellent bankruptcy Act has been framed and agreed upon, and will undoubtedly be very soon placed upon the statute-book. On the other hand, sales made on the plan of payment by instalments are to be considered safe, and are generally adopted in cases of transactions for machinery, etc., which remain the property of the vendor until the last cent has been paid.

The building up of an export trade is at best a slow process, and new-comers in a market like that of Russia will have to proceed warily and restrain their optimism. But there is no question that with ordinary caution and judgment it should be possible for them to make solid connections, and develop gradually a staple and profitable business in the Russian market in some of the very many lines of supplies which are indispensable to the Russian people.

X

APPENDICES

Certain additional information on various subjects of interest to Canadian trade and commerce has been assembled in the course of this inquiry with the assistance of Russian trade experts and from other sources. To this information and to the tables of statistics of Russian trade which are appended, the attention of interested persons is specially directed.

APPENDIX A.

RUSSIAN MARKET FOR HARDWARE SPECIALITIES.

Although there is a number of factories in Russia making hardware of all kinds, as well as many peasant industries, etc., producing hardware by handwork, the total Russian production is small compared with the demand, with the result that Russia and Siberia offer an almost unlimited field to foreign manufacturers, who have been supplying the country with roughly 75 per cent of its requirements.

The principal lines are as follows:—

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Of the heavier kinds, such as stoves, window and door hardware, etc., the bulk is manufactured in Russia, and there is consequently very little scope for the foreign manufacturer. The lighter sorts of builders' hardware, such as various fittings, hinges, locks, door checks, etc., have been largely supplied by Germany, although a considerable proportion of this class of goods is of American origin, such as Yale locks, special locks and door checks, the business having hitherto been mainly handled through German firms in Hamburg.

In the industrial district around Moscow there are some factories and many thousands of persons doing handwork and manufacturing, for instance, stoves, stove fittings, doors, as well as the heavier kinds of hinges and the more simple forms of locks, door bolts, etc., which make it difficult for foreign countries to compete successfully. It is probable, however, that Canadian builders' hardware, even of the heavier kinds, could be sold in Russia, provided prices be reasonable. During the last few years there has been a great improvement in Russian building methods, better fittings are being used, larger houses are being erected, and more money being put into them than formerly. Another point is that the Russian climate more nearly approaches the Canadian than that of the rest of Europe, and although there are many differences in the habits of the people of Russia and of North America, yet the result is that the requirements of Russia are often similar to the American. At the same time it should be borne in mind that Canadian builders' hardware of the heavier kinds is under a certain handicap in comparison with that from the continent of Europe, owing to the types and designs being different in many instances. In this connection windows might be mentioned. In Russia they invariably open inwards, i.e., of the casement type, being double, whereas in North America the majority of the windows are of the up and down sash type. There is therefore no demand in Russia for sash

locks, balances, pulleys, etc., what is required being a metal rod, flat on one side, extending from the bottom of the window half up, and there attached to a knob, with another similar rod attached to the knob extending to the top of the window, so that when the knob is turned the lower rod is pushed downwards into a socket fixed to the window ledge, and the upper rod is pushed upwards into another socket.

BATHROOM SUPPLIES.

To take another important line, bathrooms and closet supplies, the general tendency in Russia during the last few years has been for better and improved equipments, and in the best buildings these fittings are usually of the white enamelled type. A large trade must therefore be done, and so far this has been more or less in the hands of the English and Swedes. A considerable quantity has also been produced in Russia itself, the prices obtained being on a high level. This class of hardware as a category together with washing-stands, baths, plumbers' fittings, etc., and the dealer supplying the latter usually obtains the order for the baths and bathroom equipment. He exports his stock in small quantities, but should be able to do a larger trade. It is worth noting that one reason why Germany has been so successful in the Russian market for Russian manufacturers of baths, plumbers' fittings, etc., have been of German quality and origin, and have therefore naturally been inclined to obtain their equipment and fittings from Germany.

TOOLS AND CUTLERY.

It may be said that hitherto Germany has monopolized 80 per cent of the Russian import of these articles, owing mainly to the cheaper prices at which she has been able to sell. The manufacturers in the large German manufacturing districts of Remscheid and Solingen for instance have had a strong organization of travelling salesmen visiting Russia, and have furthermore published catalogues printed with all prices made out in roubles, delivered duty paid at frontier station or port, and usually there has been included a list of railway freights from such station or port to the principal towns in Russia and Siberia.

Amongst the various lines included in this section of hardware the following of importance are worthy of special mention:—

SAWS.

There are comparatively few saws manufactured in Russia itself, thus leaving the trade in this most important line almost completely open to foreign countries.

Hand saws, hacksaw blades and such like, have hitherto been almost exclusively supplied by Germany, but it is probable that Canada could do a large business therein and also in the better kinds of cross-cut saws, provided arrangements could be made for experts to demonstrate same and explain them to customers, especially to the lumber companies, who are large consumers of these kinds of saws. It may be objected that this would entail considerable expense, but it would be sufficient for manufacturers to get into touch with a few of the leading lumber and saw-mill concerns in the North Russian Caucasus, Ural and Siberian timber districts. If the saws were introduced to them with the help of experts, it should lay the foundation for future business, as some of these companies consume large quantities of these saws annually. It might be added that England does a good trade in cross-cut saws, some of their saws being popular in Russia.

MACHINE SAWS.

As regards machine saws, for woodwork, it should be mentioned that the American-made are superior in quality and design to anything produced in Europe, but that at the same time the prices are sometimes two and two-and-a-half times higher than

those of other countries. On the other hand the usual method of setting saws in the United States is to swage the teeth, instead of setting them at an angle (spring-set). Some firms have already done a good amount of missionary work in introducing American swaged saws, and a number of the mills have of late shown an acknowledged tendency to change all their saws for the swage type, many of them being prepared to pay the difference in the prices of saws. It should be added that the quality of steel of swage saws is much superior to that of spring-set saws. At the same time, however, the mills will have to be taught how to use these special saws, and what is more important still, how to use the special tools used for swaging the teeth. As it is, the mills are somewhat afraid to use the tools, not properly knowing their use.

From the foregoing it will be seen that in order to bring about the universal use in Russia and Siberia of American saws missionary work must be done, and when their use has been well shown and taught, their sale could be switched over to the dealers, who would then carry stocks, whereas it is impossible to persuade the ordinary Russian dealer to stock an article for which there is not at least a good demand.

As regards saws for metal cutting, there is very little to be done, at any rate through the dealers, as although there is a considerable number of circular and hand saws used in Russia, machine-driven, the types and sizes are so various that hardly any can be stocked. It might be added that the demand at present is small, although there are indications of its growing.

HAMMERS, HATCHETS AND ANVILS.

The majority of the hammers, hatchets and anvils are manufactured in Russia, but a number are imported, many being supplied by America, i.e., those required for special purposes or of the finer grades. There is a fair opening in Russia for this line, but prices should be kept low to do a reasonable amount of business.

LEVELS, RULES, TAPE AND STEEL LINES.

The majority of levels, rules, tape and steel lines are supplied by Germans, but as they are also produced in North America, manufacturers should be able to do a good trade therein, the main reason for their non-success hitherto being the high prices demanded.

MEASURING TOOLS.

Measuring tools, such as calipers, micrometers, gauges, taps, etc., are handled in Russia both by hardware dealers as well as by machine tool dealers. Both kinds of dealers have been handling both the cheaper German measuring tools as well as the more expensive American. It may be said that the sales in American fine measuring tools are important, and that not much can be done to increase the turnover.

A number of wrenches and screw-drivers of American manufacture are sold in Russia, and are very popular, especially monkey wrenches, such as Coe's, Stillson's, bicycle wrenches, etc.

FILES AND RASPS.

There are two factories in Russia making files and rasps, i.e., the Putiloff in Petrograd and Thomas Firth, in Riga. A large number of files are also imported from abroad, and up till a few years ago the English files were considered the best on the Russian market. Not long ago the Americans started to sell files also, and owing to their excellent quality these files have now become very popular, the only trouble being that the American prices are high, even higher than the English. The result is that the majority of the American files sold are of the smaller sizes, the larger being bought either of Russian make or supplied by England, particularly the former.

VISES.

The heavier together with the plain hand and bench vises are made in Russia, but the cabinet-makers' vises as well as the fine vises of the smaller sizes are largely imported from such countries as can produce them at the cheapest prices. As regards vises for machine tools, most of these are received together with the machine tools themselves, and go direct to the consumer. At the same time the hardware dealers stock the more popular sizes, and these are bought from the machine tool manufacturers, and as a rule are such as can be used on any make of machine tools.

CUTLERY.

Large quantities of cutlery are produced in Russia, and the imports from Germany have hitherto also been heavy. Cutlery of better quality is also supplied by Finland and Sweden, but the best of the dealers also carry stocks of the best English-manufactured cutlery, especially pocket knives, scissors, barbers' clippers and razors. In connection with the latter article it is interesting to note that the majority of hollow-ground razors sold are of British make, but are all ground in Germany, whence they are sent back to the United Kingdom. American and English safety razors are also very popular in Russia, but owing to the fact that the majority of the makers of standard safety razors charge such high prices, there is a number of cheap safety razors on the market, practically imitations of the well-known makes, and owing to their low prices these imitations sell well, doing much to lessen the sales of razors of better quality. The majority of such imitation safety razors are supplied to Russia by Germany.

SHELF GOODS.

Bolts, nuts, screws, nails, rivets, washers, horseshoe nails, etc., are made almost exclusively in Russia, but some screws are imported both from England and Germany.

It is of the first importance to note that after the war there is certain to be a great demand in Russia for all of the above articles, and such Canadian manufacturers as can ship will be able to obtain large orders, provided there is no great delay in shipment, and prices be quoted reasonably low. At the same time Russian consumers will be prepared to pay the difference between the price of the home-made and the foreign articles. This is due to the fact that the Russian manufacturers of these articles have to a great extent given up their manufacture for the purpose of making ammunition, in many instances going as far as scrapping their plants, and it will be some little time before these manufacturers will again be able to produce anything like sufficient quantities of these goods to meet the demand. This is indicated already by the fact that since the war started prices for screws, nails, etc., have increased from 30 per cent to 40 per cent in price.

ENAMELLED WARE, TINWARE, ETC.

The simpler kinds are to a large extent manufactured in Russia, but during the last ten years the finer grades have been getting more and more popular, together with aluminium ware for cooking purposes. Most of these have hitherto been imported from Germany.

It should be pointed out that the success of Germany in this line is due to the manufacturers showing themselves ready to adapt their goods to foreign requirements, and this has given them the advantage over the United Kingdom and the United States as far as Russia is concerned. Cooking utensils and the different kinds of enamelled ware, etc., are as a rule of entirely different styles in Russia to those customary in Canada and the United States, the principal reason being that in the latter country they are more usually adapted for use with gas stoves, the tendency being therefore to make them with small surface on the bottom, whereas this is

not the case in Russia, gas stoves being not yet much used. Canadian manufacturers will therefore have to be in a position to export ware of the styles required in Russia before they can hope to achieve good results.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

House furnishing goods, such as coffee grinders, food choppers, rat traps, etc., belong to those classes of articles in which there is a large business to be done by foreign manufacturers. Hitherto, besides Germany, Sweden has done an excellent trade whilst American meat cutters sell well. The opening in this line is wide, and to do business samples should be included hardware sample collections, and the lowest possible prices quoted.

CABINET HARDWARE.

Cabinet hardware, such as desk and drawer knobs, etc., is made locally, with the result that there is practically no business for outside manufacturers to obtain.

LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

Many of the above are made locally, but large quantities of miners' lamps, hurricane lamps, gas burners and spirit lamps have hitherto been imported from Germany. There is a great future for these goods in Russia.

ABRASIVES.

Such articles as carborundum, corundum and emery wheels and stones have already been well introduced to such branches of industry as use them in Russia, and the sales in American-made abrasives are very large. This trade was well organized by the United States manufacturers before the war, while other firms will now take over the agencies of such manufacturers as were formerly represented by Germans. The sales will in this way be continued, as American-made goods have depended for their sale more upon their quality than upon the manufacturers' representatives.

SMALL TOOLS.

As regards small tools, such as milling cutters, twist drills, reamers, taps and tapping dies, chucks, arbors, tool holders, machine tool vices, calipers, micrometers, rulers and angles, etc., it should be said that there is not such a large distinction in Russia as there is in other countries between the hardware trade and machine tool trade as far as these tools are concerned.

Hitherto most of the small tools have been supplied by Germany. The designs, however, are practically all American, the German tools being for the most part copies. The principal reason for this is that the largest German houses handling American machine tools and small tools had branch offices in Russia, and whilst they were importing a large quantity of American tools proper, they at the same time established their own factories in Germany to make small tools, sending them into Russia to their branches and selling them in this country at practically the same prices as those made in the United States. They thereby obtained a greater profit on their sales, being able to produce the tools cheaper than in the United States. It was therefore to their own advantage to push the German-made tools rather than the American.

It should be pointed out, however, that the majority of the best makes of American small tools are very popular in Russia and are well known, especially the finer tools connected with machine tools. This success is mainly due to the fact that these tools are handled by machine tool dealers rather than the ordinary hardware dealers, the former selling direct to the consumers. That the Germans especially of late years have been able to do a large business therein is due largely to the fact

that the machine tool trade has been to a certain extent in the hands of the Russian branches of German firms, who, as explained above, eventually started their own factories for manufacturing these small tools.

It should be added that the English manufacturers do a fairly good business in twist drills and reamers, but outside of these lines they sell nothing of importance.

HARDWARE REQUIRED IN RUSSIA.

A prominent Moscow firm handling imported hardware and machine tools has compiled the two following suggestive lists of articles for which Russia offers a large immediate market and which are given in the catalogues of Canadian and United States manufacturers:—

1 Articles of North American manufacture which are known in Russia and for which a larger sale might be obtained through energetic representation:—

Parallel vices.	"Irwin" hand-drills.
Rivet-furnaces.	Clark's centre-bits (cutters).
Scissors for cutting metals.	Tooth planes.
Braces.	Wedges.
Drills.	Oil-stones "Washita."
Spring pincers.	" " "Arkansas."
Tube cutters "Barnes."	Pumps "Worthington."
Hinge (joint) pliers, flat-jawed.	Knife-files.
Gas tube pliers.	Saws.
Bolt cutters.	Planes.
Spoons for ladling lead.	Smoothing-planes.
"Armstrong" holders.	Jack-planes.
Automatic punches.	Squares.
Polishing machines (lathes).	Screw-drivers.
Grinding apparatus.	Grinders.

2. Tools of North American manufacture which are not yet known in Russia, and for which large sales are possible if energetically introduced. The article in italics are those which should be particularly successful in competition with the goods of other countries:—

Locksmiths' and fitters' hammers.	Saw-sets.
Punching machines.	Clamps.
Drilling tools.	Nail pullers.
Screw-plates.	Punches.
Smiths' vices.	<i>Pipe wideners.</i>
Ventilators.	<i>Pipe cutters.</i>
Pliers.	<i>Pumps "Allweiler."</i>
"Whitworth" screw stocks.	<i>Oil-cups and lubricators.</i>
<i>Nut-keys (spanners).</i>	<i>Ribbon steel.</i>
<i>Tube cutters.</i>	<i>Jacks.</i>
<i>Soldering lamps.</i>	Connecting screws.
<i>Soldering tubes.</i>	<i>Differential pulleys.</i>
Reamers.	<i>Rulling pulleys.</i>
<i>Axle-lathes.</i>	Ships' lamps.
Grinding machines.	Garden scissors.
Circular saws.	<i>Various locks.</i>

APPENDIX B.**MACHINE TOOLS, SAW-MILLING MACHINERY AND SAWS.****MACHINE TOOLS.**

The term "machine tools" is in Russia understood to mean metalworking machine tools, as is the practice in North America. At the same time the finer wood-working machinery is also included in the term.

It is of interest to state in the first place that machine tools are handled in Russia by a different group of dealers to those handling ordinary hardware, and there is a distinction in their methods of working, i.e., the machine tool dealers obtain their goods direct from the foreign manufacturer, and sell direct to the consumer, thereby avoiding intermediaries such as export houses or German (Hamburg) import and export firms. The machine tool trade demands special engineering knowledge (not in possession of the ordinary Russian hardware dealer) and closer following up of tools sold.

KINDS OF TOOLS REQUIRED.

Machine tools are used in Russia in very much the same manner as in other countries, the most important lines being shipbuilding, railway shops, locomotive and car building, agricultural machinery and implements, also arsenals and shell-making factories and for Diesel engine manufacturing and general shop work.

At the time of writing, nearly a year after the commencement of the European war, there is an exceptionally large demand for machine tools for making guns, fire-arms, ammunition, shrapnel shells, etc., the demand being specially for small sizes of plain and screw-cutting lathes (16-inch and 18-inch swing), plain and screw-cutting turret lathes, sizes from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches, and a few of larger size, also hydraulic presses and fittings for same, such as accumulators, pumps, etc. There is very little demand for anything else, and the exceptional shortage in Russia for these machine tools is due to the fact that in Russia there are only two factories worth mentioning making machine tools, and their output is insignificant in comparison with the quantities required, especially at the present time. One of the factories in question being situated in the proximity of hostilities is practically unable to produce anything.

It should be stated that there has of late been a distinct movement in Russia to produce locally the simpler machine tools mentioned above, and this movement is before long sure to result in factories being started, the probabilities being that they will be situated in the Donetz field and the Ural mountains, which are the principal metallurgical centres of Russia. The erection of such factories will mean that a demand will arise for all kinds of machine tools necessary for the manufacturing of those already mentioned, and in this line Canadians might be able to do a large business by supplying the demand through the usual channels.

DESIGNS OF MACHINE TOOLS.

It should be stated that the Russian factories and dealers are better acquainted with German designs of machine tools than the American, owing to the larger business done therein by Germany. This has been largely due to the fact that such a large proportion of the machine tool dealers have been of German origin or nationality and to the terms granted by the German manufacturers. At the same time the best transatlantic makers are also well known. It is to be anticipated that as soon as the redistribution of agencies has taken place and the rate of exchange is

more normal, enabling Russian dealers to purchase stocks, those lines will be pushed. As regards the redistribution of agencies it should be remembered that they have been taken away from German firms owing to the latter having been compelled to stop business.

Furthermore, it should be pointed out that the German dealers in Russia have in most cases made their reputation on the merits of the respective makes of the machines they represented, so that the sale thereof should continue undiminished, whilst it is to be pointed out that as with small tools the North American designs have been copied by German manufacturers, the factories of some of the latter being started by German firms who were originally simply dealers in machine and small tools imported from the United States.

OPENINGS FOR NEW BUSINESS.

It is further of importance to mention that whilst the American designs are very popular and suitable as a rule to the conditions in Russia, there are still a few designs not made by North American manufacturers which if supplied by them would in all probability find a ready sale. Reference is here made to such machine tools as could be installed by smaller mills and smaller concerns. Mention for example might be made of the European designs of turning lathes of all sizes, which in Europe are made with gap beds. In explanation it should be said that the gap in the bed of the lathe enables the user to turn long small diameter work, and to use the gap whenever he is called upon to turn or face large diameter work. These machine tools have hitherto been obtained from England and Germany. Again, most of the so-called engine lathes made in North America are screw-cutting, whereas there is a large demand for simple turning lathes without any screw turning mechanism. Similarly there is a demand for facing lathes, very few of which are made in North America.

DEMONSTRATIONS BY EXPERTS.

After the war it will be necessary for Canadian manufacturers to make special efforts to supply the demand for machine tools in Russia. Whilst the dealers will be capable of carrying the necessary stocks of machine tools in Russia and of making the sales, nevertheless in order to increase the sales the manufacturers should send out their travelling experts, not only to put up the machinery, but to demonstrate its working and also to teach its use to the Russian workmen. The factories in Russia have up till the present been in the habit of avoiding the use of some classes of American machine tools, for instance automatic tools, principally as they were afraid that the Russian workmen would not be able to make these machines work properly. It is only right that the workmen should first be shown how to tool properly automatics and get the maximum capacity out of them.

WOODWORKING MACHINE TOOLS.

Woodworking machine tools in Russia as stated above are considered to also belong to the machine tool line in general. The main uses for these articles are in saw-mills, shipbuilding, railway repair shops, agricultural implement and machinery making, furniture factories, veneer mills, cooperage factories, box factories, pattern shops, etc.

It may be said that the simpler kinds of woodworking machines are principally made in Russia, whilst the bulk of the saw-mill machinery has been supplied by Germany, Sweden, Finland and Russia. On the other hand, the joinery and other finer machine tools have been bought principally from Germany, with United States manufacturers also doing a small trade. The Russian railway repair shops have been using a lot of English and American manufactured machine tools of this type, at the same time purchasing wood planers of larger sizes mainly from Sweden.

As regards veneer mills, the machine tool trade for this line has been done principally by the United States, whereas the cooperage factories trade has been of German origin exclusively.

For the Canadian manufacturers of woodworking machine tools to attain success in Russia it is necessary that the Russian consumers be educated up to the more improved methods in vogue in the North American lumber trade, especially the up-to-date methods of swaging and fitting saws, and also fitting knives for planers.

As far as the saw-mill, box factory and lumber resawing mill equipment is concerned, the generally adopted practice of North American factories and mills is to use band saws, instead of gang and circular, the latter being universally adopted in Europe, and although during the past ten years much has been done in Russia to introduce North American band saws, and considerable success has been attained, there is considerable missionary work still left to do.

From the foregoing it will be gathered that the best opportunities for selling North American woodworking machine tools are in the joinery and other finer woodworking lines, veneer mills, pattern shops, etc., the main requirement being that the consumer be educated. As regards the saw-mill trade it is now an accomplished fact that the first North American complete band saw-mill is running, which should revolutionize the saw-mill trade in Russia, and should create a great demand for band saw-mill equipment, owing to the fact that the methods used in North America for making lumber or so much superior to anything in Europe.

SELLING CONDITIONS OF MACHINE TOOLS.

With regard to the selling conditions of machine tools, it is almost exclusively the rule in Russia that the dealer has to take all the risks, financially and otherwise, i.e., he purchases the machine from the manufacturer, and sells same to the Russian factory or consumer. Also whenever the dealer sells a new machine he has to take all the responsibility of erection, working and teaching the workmen how to operate. He is further obliged to guarantee a certain capacity for each machine he sells. Again, owing to the credit system prevalent in Russia, the dealer is obliged to supply on credit usually on open account. In some cases he receives a deposit of one-third of the selling price, this being the maximum, such selling price of course including all costs of transportation, duty, etc. (which often amount to more than the stated one-third), and it is usually agreed between the contracting parties that the remaining two-thirds are payable inside thirty days from date of erection and acceptance of the machinery, reference here being made more especially to North American machine tools. It should be pointed out, however, that this does not apply to the Government works, as they never stipulate any particular date of payment in their contracts in ordinary peace times. In practice as regards private concerns, payment is very seldom actually made before three months from delivery of goods, and six to nine months is by no means exceptional. Furthermore buyers, although the contrary has been stipulated, always try to avoid paying cash, offering to give notes or acceptance at six months, as the banks discount acceptances up to and including six months, and these usually have to be taken by the dealer.

German machine tools have been sold so successfully mainly owing to the fact that the manufacturers have always allowed their dealers considerable credit, and these dealers have thus always been willing to take acceptances in payment, whilst owing to the long credit granted by the manufacturer, it has often occurred that the dealer has been able to collect his money from the Russian consumer before it was actually due to the German manufacturer.

United States manufacturers, on the other hand, have hitherto been very conservative in regard to granting credits, and this has to a great extent handicapped their sales in competition with German machine tools. Canadian manufacturers should study this question of credit very closely, as a relaxation will not only mean an increase

in sales on the one hand, but also make it a very fair proposition, as speaking generally the Russian dealer is honest and reliable, whereas as matters stand now, the Russian dealer selling North American machine tools has to take the greater financial risk by being compelled to give much longer credit than he himself gets, as well as having to wait so much longer for his money.

PACKING.

As regards machine tools it is suggested that the packing be sufficiently heavy not only for ocean transportation, but also for the Russian railways, where the freight as a rule is handled rather carelessly, and at present there are few cranes and other loading devices in use. It thus happens often that cases which have gone from the manufacturers' factories as far as unloading port undamaged have arrived at the consumers' warehouse smashed and broken, or badly damaged, the contents in many instances also suffering.

It is especially recommended that the machines be well braced inside to keep them tight with heavy planks on the one hand and secondly that the machines be sufficiently knocked down.

Also it should be understood the heavy smooth castings, especially steel castings, heads and cylinders of hydraulic presses and similar material require no packing whatever, and may be shipped loose.

Parts of machine tools and ordinary hardware should wherever possible be well packed in sawdust, and all non-painted parts of machinery and tools should be covered with anti-rust compound of a thick nature.

Furthermore, the smaller parts and fittings of machine tools should be shipped together with the machine and be placed in a small box, the latter being well packed with sawdust and then placed inside the case containing the whole machine.

SAW-MILLING MACHINERY.

There is apparently a very promising field in Russia for trade in appliances and machinery necessary for the proper development of the great timber resources of the country, and also for the various local woodworking industries. There should, for instance, be good openings for North American logging locomotives, cableways, stationary engines, tractors, hoisting cranes, and for machinery for saw-milling, cutting shingles, and for the various details in woodworking operations. The machinery for logging and saw-milling has been supplied principally by Germany, Sweden, Finland and by Russia itself.

RUSSIAN LOGGING AND SAWING METHODS.

Generally speaking the methods employed in making use of the great resources of Russia in standing timber, are antiquated and uneconomical. It has been estimated, that if any of the estates or companies, controlling the vast timber tracts between the Volga river and the Ural mountains, should attempt with their present logging and sawing methods to ship any of their splendid timber abroad, they could do so only at a considerable loss. If such timber can be used at all, the use is usually restricted to felling it for conversion into charcoal for blast furnaces. There are large stretches of country in Russia and Siberia covered with timber, which is merely wasted. The natural forest resources would seem to afford the only reasonable opportunities existing for any development of the land. The owners of such country would be glad to work it but under present methods, they would only suffer losses. It would seem probable, however, that if American methods could be introduced, it might be possible to export profitably the timber by various rivers and sea routes.

It is the ordinary practice to fell the trees by hand and haul the logs by horse power, a great number of horses having to be used and also a large amount of track

equipment, while numbers of men are also needed in the work. The saw-mills are said to waste about 45 per cent of the material through bad cutting. Instead of sawing with one saw blade at a time, as by the North American method, one cut being made each time but made rapidly and with the man at the machine being able to see properly and adjust his work, the method is to use a long frame reciprocating saw, with a number of blades hung and sawing slowly, the result being that proper adjustments are difficult, and special complications occur through knots and twists and uneven cutting, making it impossible to effect economical sawing of the timber and to get the maximum out of each log.

THE ADOPTION OF MORE PROFITABLE PRACTICES.

The forests in the Ural mountains are largely owned by companies operating iron and platinum mines and rolling mills and other factories, the Russian Government also being a large owner of these mountainous tracks. To exploit such vast timber resources it would seem to be necessary that the owners should be shown how by adoption of Canadian methods and machinery an otherwise unprofitable cutting of their timber could be made profitable.

The first North American band-saw outfit in Russia was recently completed at Tsaritzin, on the Volga river, and is now in such successful operation that much attention has been attracted to it. This may result in the complete revolutionizing of the Russian saw-mill industry. With one such example already in existence, it becomes easier to promote Canadian methods as regards every feature of the industry.

PRELIMINARY PROPAGANDA REQUIRED.

Particulars relative to the kind of saws used by lumber companies in Russia will be found under the head of "hardware specialties," in Appendix A. It will be noted that in order to bring about the general use of North American saw-milling outfits and woodworking machinery in Russia and Siberia, it would be necessary that a campaign of education be conducted amongst the owners of large timber properties. If a few important outfits, however, can be installed they should serve as object lessons and thus create a demand. Until such demand can be created, it is useless to except Russian dealers to keep such goods in stock without liberal assistance from the manufacturers. The Russian dealers are not likely to be very interested in North American saw-milling outfits until they discover that owners of timber properties are interested in them and wish to buy them. After such a result is accomplished, intermediary firms will be anxious to handle such lines for Canadian manufacturers.

FOREST RESOURCES OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

Concerning the forest resources of the Russian Empire, it may be mentioned that 39 per cent of the area of the country is estimated to be under forest. In European Russia the forests cover an area of 474,000,000 acres, in Finland 50,500,000 acres, in Poland 6,700,000 acres, and in the Caucasus 18,600,000 acres, a total of 549,800,000 acres, exclusive of Siberia. In the Ural provinces, forests cover 70 per cent of the area, in the northern provinces 68 per cent, and in the four lake provinces 57 per cent. It is estimated that in Western Siberia alone there are 465,000,000 acres of virgin forest, and Eastern Siberia, while not so richly endowed, has sufficient timber to supply the world's demands for years to come.

The government owns 285,598,941 acres of forest land in European Russia, 12,826,387 in the Caucasus, 380,519,435 acres in Asiatic Russia and 288,742,000 acres in the Amur region, a total of 947,686,763 acres. About 23 per cent of the forest land belongs to landed proprietors and 9 per cent to the peasantry.

SAWS.

As practically no saws are manufactured in Russia, the latter is obliged to import all required, and the article being one in large demand, there is a favourable opportunity for enterprising manufacturers to place their goods on the market.

Up to the war Russia received her supplies of saws approximately as follows:—

- 40 per cent from Germany.
- 25 per cent from France.
- 20 per cent from England.
- 10 per cent from United States.
- 5 per cent from other countries.

Germany had the preference owing to her granting longer credits, cheaper prices, and to her showing greater readiness to manufacture saws suitable for Russian needs and requirements. Furthermore, Germany and France have worked more directly, i.e., manufacturers have sent out representatives to the large towns, thereby selling direct to wholesale dealers who are principally located in Moscow. England has preferred to sell by correspondence or through English export agents. The United States manufacturers have up till now sold almost exclusively through Hamburg import merchants.

OPENING FOR CANADA.

It will thus be seen that good business could be done by enterprising Canadian saw manufacturers through sending out a travelling representative to Moscow, Petrograd, Kieff, and Odessa to push this article in conjunction with other hardware. The question of speaking Russian would present no difficulty, although it would be useful for the representative to have a knowledge of German.

It would be necessary to give credit, say, up to six or nine months.

KIND OF SAWS IN DEMAND.

The saws mostly in demand in Russia are as follows: Circular and bandsaws (ribbon-saws), machine driven for sawing wood, with prices about rbs. 9.10 for circular saw 20-inch diameter, and rbs. 0.17 ceps. per foot for bandsaws 1-inch broad.

Circular and band saws for sawing metals are also required. Prices are as follows: Rbs. 14.80 for 20-inch diameter 3m/m thick, and rbs. 0.48 per foot for bandsaws 40m/m broad and 9m/m thick.

A market is also present for curved saws (4 feet long, rbs. 1.40), and hand saws, ordinary (10-inch broad, 5½ feet long, rbs. 4.35 for best quality, rbs. 4 for quality 1).

There is also a large demand, which up till now has been supplied exclusively by Germany and France, for: Potato-cutting saws, used to cut or saw potatoes for the making of vodka, starch, etc. Some thirty or forty of these are fixed to a revolving drum worked by a motor.

The usual saw used for this purpose (mainly starchmaking) is 11 m/m broad, and 29 c/m long, price rbs. 6 per 100.

All of the above prices are retail, warehouse Moscow, duty paid.

It may be added that the wholesale dealers sell and stock all kinds of saws, both hand and machine driven, so that the number of dealers to be visited is fairly limited.

APPENDIX C.**BINDER TWINE.**

There is an opening for binder twine in Russia and Siberia, as so far Russian manufacturers have been unable to prepare a suitable article. Practically the only countries from which Russia imports binder twine are the United States and the United Kingdom, in the proportions of about 90 per cent and 10 per cent respectively.

It should first be pointed out that about 65 per cent of the binders sold in Russia are supplied by a large American company who, having their own twine mills, as a rule sell twine to those dealers and agents who handle their binders. The remaining 35 per cent of the binders are received from foreign manufacturers who do not make twine, but for the convenience of their customers some of these companies also sell twine, which they buy from manufacturers of this article.

A few English manufacturers and one or two United States companies, knowing the position, usually send a representative to Russia for a short trip of a month or so every year to offer their twine to large dealers handling binders made by manufacturers who have no twine mills. Although excellent business is done in this way, a large proportion of the market is untouched by these firms.

The business should be worked as follows:—

SUGGESTIONS FOR DEVELOPING BUSINESS.

Firstly, a travelling agent should be secured, who not only speaks Russian fluently, but has had some experience of the harvesting machine business in Russia. Such a man should be paid a small salary, a moderate allowance for travelling expenses, and commission. A competent man with good twine to offer at a fair price, should readily sell considerable quantities, as there are not only the large dealers to supply, but also the numerous estates which abound in Russia.

It is generally understood that the difference between the cost price and the price at which twine is sold to Russian dealers is comparatively speaking very high, and that prices have not yet been cut to any extent. There are still, therefore, excellent openings for twine manufacturers. It would be useless, however, to send out a representative from the factory, speaking only English, as he would be ignorant of the Russian market, and secondly, he could only visit the large towns, which are by no means centres for twine, as the article should be sold direct to the provincial dealers. Similarly a large import house or ordinary commission agents in the large towns would be of little avail. What is required is a travelling agent, preferably a former traveller in Russia for one of the harvesting machine manufacturers. The cost of sending out such a man would not be a large item in comparison with the high margin of profit securable and the medium of the binder manufacturers would be avoided and their profit which is by no means small would be obtained by the twine manufacturer. This margin should far more than cover the expense of an agent, apart from the consideration that a competent man could secure three or four times the amount of business.

Binder twines sold in Russia are manilla hemp and sisal, the price to agents and dealers being about 7 roubles (3.50 approximately), per pood (36 pounds English) f.o.b. car Baltic port. The price varies from year to year according to the price of the raw material. Credit must be given, the usual terms being about 30 per cent c.o.d. (which is collected by the railway authorities, who hand the money over to the forwarding agents at the port), and the balance July, August, September, according to the time of the harvest and depending on the degree of latitude. Binder twine is admitted into Russia free of duty.

APPENDIX D.
RUSSIAN IMPORTS FROM GERMANY.
 IMPORTS into Russia, Years 1912 and 1913.
 (Pood = 36 lbs.; Rouble = 51.5 cents.)

Articles.	Total Imports into Russia.	Imports from countries other than Germany.	Imports from Germany, but could be manufactured in Russia.	Imports from Germany, but could be partly manufactured in Russia and partly imported from other countries.	Imports from Germany, but could be imported from other countries.	Imports from Germany, but could be imported from other countries.	Percentage of Imports into Russia from Germany.	Percentage of Imports into Russia from countries other than Germany.	Value of Imports into Russia from Germany.
	Poods.	Poods.	Poods.	Poods.	Poods.	Poods.	p. c.	p. c.	Roubles.
I. Rural Economy—									
A.—Machines and Implements—									
1. Ploughs	1,041,500	23,300	918,200	103,000	103,000	103,000	88	12	3,355,000
2. Harrows	262,000	183,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	30	69	440,000
3. Machines for sowing powdered fertilizers	30,700	3,400	192,000	192,000	192,000	192,000	30	69	100,000
4. Hammers	284,000	76,000	76,000	76,000	76,000	76,000	30	69	100,000
5. Winnowing machines and sorting machines	124,000	688,700	688,700	688,700	688,700	688,700	30	69	200,000
6. Locomotives for complicated grinding, &c	942,200	615,800	615,800	615,800	615,800	615,800	30	69	2,000,000
7. Other agricultural machines	1,567,800	35,600	35,600	35,600	35,600	35,600	30	69	2,000,000
8. Machines for grinding flour	133,500	300	300	300	300	300	30	69	610,000
9. Sheep shears	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	30	69	20,000
B.—Manure and Fertilizers—									
1. Super-phosphates	11,401,000	2,053,000	2,053,000	2,053,000	2,053,000	2,053,000	72	28	3,375,000
2. Ground slugs (Thomas')	11,264,000	5,190,500	5,190,500	5,190,500	5,190,500	5,190,500	54	45	2,125,000
3. Chile saltpetre	2,900,600	698,900	698,900	698,900	698,900	698,900	77	23	2,000,000
4. Nitric lime (Norwegian saltpetre).	139,400	89,300	89,300	89,300	89,300	89,300	71	29	20,000
5. Natural phosphates (not ground).	2,083,500	1,151,000	1,151,000	1,151,000	1,151,000	1,151,000	62	38	207,000
6. Raw bones, ground phosphates.	30,300	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	96	4	14,000
7. Bone, treated with sulphuric acid and fertilizing compounds.	41,500	11,900	11,900	11,900	11,900	11,900	71	29	13,000
II.—Rubber Goods—									
1. Raw caoutchouc, gutta percha and caoutchouc waste.	674,600	492,900	492,900	492,900	492,900	492,900	73	27	10,000,000
2. Soft Rubber in sheets, cakes, &c.	9,400	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	10	90	207,000
3. Elastic and cloth interwoven, with rubber	4,800	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	21	79	270,000
4. Soft rubber goods without other materials.	12,200	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	11	89	481,000

5. Soft rubber goods with other materials.

6. Gum, resin, melted amber, etc.

III.—Cast iron, iron steel and products of these metals.

1. Pig iron and scrap iron.
2. Cast iron, manganese, chromic.
3. Assorted iron, flat bar iron.
4. Iron plate.
5. Assorted steel, bar steel.
6. Steel plating.
7. Iron rails.
8. Steel rails.
9. Wire, thickness 0.5-1 millimetre.
10. Tin.
11. Iron castings, unhammered iron.
12. Cast iron products.
13. Forged iron and steel products.
14. Various hand tools.
15. Hammered nails.
16. Pipes, joints, parts, weight over five lbs.
17. Pipes, parts enamelled and painted.
18. Enamelled iron kitchen utensils.
19. Sundry tin products.
20. Sewing needles, n.o.s.
21. Nail needles, knitting needles, knitting hanks.
22. Knives and forks.
23. Sundry cutlery.
24. Pad locks, locks (including brass locks).
25. Scales under 3 pounds in weight.

V.—Chemists' and druggists' goods:—

1. Borax, products and crude borax.
2. Refined borax, in crystals.
3. Blubber, fish fats, (Crude).
4. Fish fats, (refined).
5. Castor (oil) Seeds.
6. Castor Oil.
7. Vaseline (excluding refined).
8. Camphor (refined).
9. Amber, balsam, incense, fragrant tars.
10. Quinine and quinine salts.
11. Arsenic (raw scale).
12. Citric Acid.
13. Carbolic acid, in crystals and fluid.
14. Corrosive sublimate, calomel.

11,100	2,400	8,200	221,700	73	25	238,100
388,100	166,410			57	45	1,095,600
2,892,000	1,243,000		1,000,030	36	44	545,100
1,271,000	508,400		783,300	60	40	1,200,100
1,264,400	300,100		964,300	76	24	1,211,700
1,167,000	301,000		865,400	74	26	1,194,000
1,349,400	681,900		667,500	40	51	694,000
237,000	122,000		165,000	57	43	213,000
113,900	5,600		108,300	56	44	128,000
49,600	28,100		21,500	43	57	23,200
26,200	3,800	32,400		89	11	301,700
197,900	83,900		572,900	86	14	1,120,000
255,700	98,700		157,000	61	39	1,115,000
325,700	80,800		254,900	78	21	2,491,300
249,500	46,700		202,800	61	39	2,973,000
503,800	141,300	8,100	350,500	70	30	2,820,000
9,900	1,800			81	19	17,400
408,100	86,700		321,400	79	21	1,733,700
190,900	65,900		125,000	66	35	504,200
2,900	2,200		427,500	76	24	2,000
534,700	111,200		1,200	79	21	4,204,200
1,300	100			86	14	128,000
1,700	100		1,000	86	14	128,000
1,036	12		1,024	86	14	128,000
22,000	6,300		13,700	71	29	1,000,700
40,700	7,400	28,900	73,300	91	9	1,007,000
50,100	11,200			79	21	200,000
246,900	20,800		300,100	84	16	300,000
5,600	500		5,100	91	9	14,100
70,300	11,700		58,600	93	7	105,000
31,800	12,000		19,800	62	38	132,000
465,600	225,700	234,900	3,500	63	37	200,000
5,400	1,900		14,300	65	35	13,000
19,800	5,500		7,000	73	27	40,300
9,300	1,700			85	15	273,000
5,400	2,100		2,300	61	39	300,000
3,900	100		2,800	97	3	261,200
20,600	6,800		13,800	67	33	61,000
15,100	4,700		10,400	69	31	200,000
14,400	4,000		10,200	73	25	62,100
2,690	800		1,000	75	23	41,500

IMPORTS INTO RUSSIA, YEARS 1912 AND 1913.—Continued.

Articles.	Total Imports into Russia.	Imports from countries other than Germany.	Imports from Germany but could be manufactured in Russia.	Imports from Germany but could be partly manufactured in Russia and partly imported from other countries.	Imports from Germany but could be imported from other countries.	Percentage of Imports into Russia from countries other than Germany.	Percentage of Imports into Russia from Germany.	Value of Imports into Russia from Germany.
	Poods.	Poods.	Poods.	Poods.	Poods.	p. c.	p. c.	Roubles.
V.—Chemists' and druggists' goods—								
15. Sal ammoniac, ammoniac, nitric acid	40,700	25,100		15,600		38	63	55,700
16. Potassium chlorate, KCLD 3	137,900	75,300		61,600		45	55	209,200
17. Divers chemical and pharmaceutical products	563,100	104,800		458,300		90	10	3,541,300
18. Etherial and sweet smelling oils, (not containing spirit).	12,700	2,200		10,500		77	23	202,700
19. Cosmetic Soaps.	9,000	2,400		7,200		25	25	255,000
20. Perfumery goods, containing spirits, essences, elixirs.	10,400	2,700		6,700		64	35	203,000
21. Salicylic acid.	8,000	500		7,500		94	6	235,500
22. Chloral, Chloroform.	1,900	100		1,800		95	5	91,000
23. Iodine, bromine.	6,900	100		6,800		99	1	105,000
24. Potassium, containing iodine and sodium.	4,300	100		4,200		98	2	100,000
25. Compound medicines, excepting plasters.	20,100	6,500		13,600		75	25	1,000,000
26. Tanning bark (not ground).	1,115,700	304,000		735,100		66	34	465,300
27. Tanning extracts, sundry (excluding sumach)	800,400	382,000		443,000		55	45	1,115,000
28. Indigo (excepting extract).	40,000	13,100		26,900		67	33	1,200,100
29. Dye-woods, powdered and powdered	18,000	1,400		16,600		92	8	36,000
30. Baryta, sulphuric acid (artificially prepared).	2,900	500		2,400		83	17	6,000
31. Ultra-marine, natural, artificial and green.	3,900	600		3,300		85	15	20,000
32. Prussian blue and Paris dark blue	5,100	900		4,200		82	18	35,200
33. White-zinc.	172,600	56,900		75,700		44	56	200,500
34. White lead.	74,100	44,300		29,800		40	60	107,200

35. Red lead.....	43,000	15,100		27,900	65	25	87,300
39. Other colours and coloring substances.....	58,900	7,200		66,100	47	13	662,000
VI.—Copper and mixed products:							
1. Sheet copper, rod copper, flat copper.....	28,600	6,000		34,600	87	13	400,300
2. Products of copper and other base metals without embossments and engravings, exceeding 5 lbs.....	42,700	9,500		52,200	83	18	1,014,000
3. Products of copper and other base metals without embossments, weights under 5 lbs.....	208,500	26,100		234,600	90	10	6,502,000
4. Copper products with embossments.....	13,600	1,400		15,000	80	11	734,100
5. Sundry fire making machines and fire lighters.....	430	60		490	86	14	33,200
VII.—Textile and manufactured goods:							
1. Jute and cloth sacks.....	15,000	5,300	10,300		68	24	131,400
2. Woven and half woven textures and cloths.....	28,500	10,500			73	27	404,200
3. Machine belts of camel's hair.....	41,300	12,000	28,700		89	31	1,002,400
4. Antiseptic and hygroscopic cotton wool.....	40,900	3,200	37,800		92	7	473,700
5. Knitted goods.....	34,600	2,500		37,100	94	6	3,204,400
6. Linen, velvet, plush, plush ribbons.....	19,600	2,600		22,200	97	13	2,647,300
7. Ray silks.....	92,200	43,600		135,800	53	47	13,001,000
8. Artificial silks (not dyed).....	8,000	1,900		9,900	76	24	1,034,300
9. Velvet and plush, velvet and plush ribbons.....	1,700	200		1,900	86	12	644,400
VIII.—Chemical products:							
1. Tar, pitch, n.o.s.....	2,318,400	608,200	1,020,300		70	20	702,300
2. Liquid tar (excepting such imported free of duty), asphalt and pitch.....	904,700	212,300	781,300		79	22	704,500
3. Spermaceti (refined).....	2,400	400		2,800	81	19	31,400
4. Fossil Wax (refined).....	39,000	9,200	29,800		77	23	335,300
5. Paraffine.....	401,300	181,900		583,200	80	46	771,300
6. Stearine.....	34,600	11,900		46,500	82	34	563,700
7. Carboic acid.....	65,000	30,100		95,100	85	45	1,001,000
8. Turpentine or turpentine oil.....	63,100	31,800	31,300		88	45	1,001,000
9. Turpentine.....	31,700	14,800	16,900		89	51	1,001,000
10. Sulphuric pyrites, ferruginous pyrites.....	8,571,700	6,227,300	2,644,300		90	70	307,400
11. Sulphur (crude).....	1,332,900	791,900			41	50	449,300
12. Sulphuric acid (oil of vitrol).....	169,300	14,100		183,400	94	9	104,000
13. Glauber's salts.....	164,500	23,800		188,300	79	21	71,300
14. White copperas, chlorous zinc.....	19,300	3,400		22,700	84	19	20,300

IMPORTS INTO RUSSIA, YEARS 1912 AND 1913.—Continued.

Articles.	Total Imports into Russia.	Imports from countries other than Germany.	Imports from Germany, but could be manufactured in Russia.	Imports from Germany, but could be manufactured in Russia and partly imported from other countries.	Imports from Germany, but could be imported from other countries.	Percentage of Imports into Russia from countries other than Germany.	Percentage of Imports into Russia from Germany.	Value of Imports into Russia from Germany.
	Poods.	Poods.	Poods.	Poods.	Poods.	p. c.	p. c.	Roubles.
VIII.—Chemical products.—Continued:—								
15. Blue copperas (excepting such not containing water).	42,700	23,560	.....	19,200	.....	45	55	60,300
16. Sulphate of magnesia, chloric calcium.	86,200	19,800	.....	.....	66,400	77	23	68,900
17. Sulphurous carbon.	27,900	10,400	.....	17,500	.....	63	37	30,000
18. Potash, carbonic kali (kali carbonate).	29,300	4,400	.....	21,900	.....	85	15	75,000
19. Liquid carbonic acid and other liquid gases in metal cylinders.	6,600	1,400	.....	5,100	.....	78	22	110,300
20. Sodium, potassium carbide.	22,800	7,800	15,000	.....	.....	63	34	18,000
21. Calcium carbonate (precipitated).	13,700	800	.....	12,900	.....	94	6	44,400
22. Carbonate of bary to crude, and ditto artificially prepared.	2,000	300	.....	2,300	.....	89	11	10,400
23. Benzol (crude).	190,100	32,700	157,400	.....	.....	17	83	235,800
24. Naphthalene (crude).	175,000	61,100	.....	114,500	.....	65	35	90,300
25. Chlorous magnesium (crude).	318,800	26,000	.....	291,900	.....	92	8	347,700
26. Chlorous potassium and sulphate of potash.	280,300	7,700	.....	281,500	.....	98	2	300,300
27. Alizarine oil.	2,000	.....	.....	2,000	.....	100	.....	24,300
28. Red prussate of potash.	2,000	700	.....	1,300	.....	65	35	25,500
29. Cyanide of potassium.	1,600	.....	.....	1,600	.....	100	.....	22,300
30. Aniline.	17,200	1,000	.....	15,000	.....	91	9	121,300
31. Aniline salts.	29,400	10,000	.....	17,400	19,400	66	34	146,700
32. Nitro-benzol and nitro-naphthalene.	18,700	1,300	.....	17,400	.....	93	7	110,600
33. Alizarine, alizarine varnishes.	94,400	3,000	.....	91,400	.....	97	3	4,911,600
34. Natron (crude).	26,200	7,000	19,200	.....	.....	73	27	20,100
IX.—Jewelry, ornaments:—								
1. Sundry tapes, cords, ribbons.	9,300	700		8,600		90	10	200,500

SUPPLEMENT TO WEEKLY BULLETIN

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X. — Electro-technical —	2. Toilet accessories with cheap metal fittings	36,800	5,200	6,700	31,600	96	14	2,795,200
	3. Buttons, wooden, bone, etc	8,000	1,300			84	16	500,000
	1. Electric light lamps	12,000	1,400		11,200	90	10	1,127,300
	2. Electrical apparatus	31,200	4,400		28,800	86	14	1,567,300
	3. Apparatus for measuring electricity, electrometers	30,700	1,100		29,600	96	4	1,311,700
	4. Cables for electricity	14,800	400		14,400	97	3	171,500
	5. Electric switches, safety switches, insulators, lamp protectors	191,300	17,800		173,500	91	9	4,900,000
	6. Dynamos, electric machinery, electro-motors	325,600	42,300		283,300	86	14	6,992,501
	7. Electromobiles	5,300	100		5,200	96	3	100,200
	XI. — Machine industry, engineering —							
XII. —	1. Steam boilers, etc	425,500	155,400		270,100	64	36	1,507,300
	2. Sundry iron and steel boiler manufactures	286,200	48,500		230,900	83	17	1,667,000
	3. Steam fire engines	2,300	400		1,900	83	17	38,100
	4. Pumps and hand fire engines	654,300	75,000		569,300	80	11	5,777,100
	5. Steam engines	304,300	87,400		216,900	76	34	2,795,500
	6. Locomotives, steam carriages, railway hand cars	64,400	3,800		60,600	94	6	637,000
	7. Complete machinery and apparatus and separate parts	4,330,500	885,000		3,445,500	80	30	25,123,300
	8. Machinery parts, fittings, of cast iron and steel	1,887,000	424,000		1,463,000	69	31	10,450,500
	9. Turning lathes	62,000	600		52,000	99	1	360,200
	10. Lathes for metal work	920,800	212,000		717,800	77	23	8,394,100
XIV. — Means of locomotion —	11. Woodcutting lathes	121,600	28,000		98,600	81	19	1,068,000
	12. Knitting machines, embroidery machines	7,200	100		7,100	80	1	119,300
	13. Paper making machinery	22,700	200		22,500	80	1	228,900
	14. Typewriting machines	23,100	8,300		14,800	64	36	365,300
	1. Bicycles	18,900	2,900		16,000	85	15	2,467,800
	2. Sundry bicycle parts	7,700	1,400		6,300	75	25	473,000
	3. Motor bicycles	1,500	300		1,200	80	20	351,000
	4. Motor lorries, chassis	700	100		600	86	14	810,800
	5. Motor cars, with 4 and more seats	3,300	700		2,600	79	21	9,481,000
	6. Sundry parts of vehicles (bicycles excepted)	41,000	11,400		29,600	73	28	1,305,000

IMPORTS INTO RUSSIA, YEARS 1912 AND 1913.—Continued.

Articles.	Total Imports into Russia.	Imports from countries other than Germany.	Imports from Germany but could be manufactured in Russia and partly imported from other countries.	Imports from Germany but could be imported from other countries.	Imports from Germany but could be manufactured in Russia and partly imported from other countries.	Imports from Germany but could be imported from other countries.	Percentage of Imports into Russia from countries other than Germany.	Percentage of Imports into Russia from Germany.	Value of Imports into Russia from Germany.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	%	%	Roubles.
XV.—Leather industry:—									
1. Leather (not curried)	332,300	131,400			186,900		45	45	1,315,100
2. Leather pairings	423,300	11,300			412,000		3	3	2,481,400
3. Salted leather (not dried)	2,437,300	479,500			1,912,800		20	20	11,475,900
4. Dressed leathers, small, crop leathers, tanned leather, tanned straps, thongs									
5. Dressed leathers, large, without embossments, dyed and natural leather.	125,500	34,000			90,500		28	28	6,007,500
6. Driving machine belts, unsewn	144,400	68,300			78,100		46	46	2,321,400
7. Hides, chevreaux, not firm	80,500	31,900			48,600		40	40	1,459,800
8. Patent leathers, large	40,100	1,900			6,900		21	21	249,500
9. Kid skins, chevreaux, shagreen, sun dry patent and varnished leathers	54,900	7,700			32,400		19	19	175,300
10. Hand bags, trunks, bags, etc.	43,100	8,300			30,200		8	8	2,823,200
11. Whips, buckets and other low grade leather goods	5,300	700			24,300		13	13	2,965,600
	4,800	1,300			4,500		25	25	580,200
									135,300
XVII.—Boots:—									
1. Ladies' footwear of silk stuffs	1,400	600			800		43	43	201,800
2. Shoes, boots, slippers, etc.	13,300	6,000			7,300		45	45	1,124,000
3. Blacking	58,600	10,600			48,000		18	18	505,900
XVIII.—Musical instruments:—									
1. Organs (hand), harps, harmoniums	No. 1,630	No. 340			No. 1,300		15	15	280,100
2. Pianos	4,630	630			4,000		13	13	1,798,500
3. Grand pianos	870	50			820		6	6	691,700

APPENDIX E.**RUSSIAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

The unit of Russian currency is the ruble, valued at \$0.515, which is divided into 100 kopecks.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

1 vershok	= 1.75 inches.
1 arshin (16 vershoks)	= 2 feet 4 inches.
1 sazhen (3 arshins)	= 7 feet.
1 verst (500 sazhens)	= 1,106½ yards.
1 verst	= 3,500 feet.
1 verst	= 1,066781 kilometers.
1 verst	= 0.6629 mile.
1 yard	= 0.428571 sazhens.
1 yard	= 1.285714 arshins.
1 mile	= 1.508571 versts.
1 mile	= 754.285714 sazhens.

SQUARE MEASURE.

1 square arshin	= 5.44 square feet.
1 square sazhen	= 5.44 square yards.
1 dessiatine	= 2.7 acres.
1 dessiatine	= 1.0925 hectares.
1 morga	= 1.8 acres.
1 square verst	= 0.44 square mile.
1 square yard	= 0.183673 square sazhen.
1 acre	= 0.3704 dessiatine.
1 square mile	= 2.27587 square versts.
1 square mile	= 237.061224 dessiatines.

CUBIC MEASURE.

1 cubic vershok	= 5.359375 cubic inches.
1 cubic vershok	= 87.819661 cubic centimeters.
1 cubic arshin	= 0.4705 cubic yard.
1 cubic arshin	= 0.3597 cubic meter.
1 cubic sazhen	= 12.7037 cubic yards.
1 cubic sazhen	= 9.7171 cubic meters.
1 cubic yard	= 0.078717 cubic sazhen.
1 cubic yard	= 2.125 cubic arshins.

WEIGHTS.

1 doli	= 0.68576 grain.
1 doli	= 0.00142863 troy ounce.
1 zolotnick (96 doli)	= 0.15047 avoirdupois ounce.
1 zolotnick	= 0.137152 troy ounce.
1 funt (96 zolotnicks)	= 13.168592 troy ounces.

1 funt	= 0.0001179 avoirdupois pound.
1 pood (40 funts)	= 528.00000 troy ounces.
1 pood	= 36.1127 avoirdupois pounds.
1 lot (8 zolotnieks)	= 0.45 avoirdupois ounces.
1 korzec	= 216 avoirdupois pounds.

CAPACITY MEASURE.

1 tchetvert	= 5.77 imperial bushels.
1 tchetvert	= 5.95 American bushels.
1 vedro	= 2.7 imperial gallons.
1 vedro	= 3.240 American gallons.
1 last	= 2 tons registry.
1 last	= 200 cubic feet.

APPENDIX F.

RUSSIAN TRADE STATISTICS.

STATEMENT of the Value of Imports into European Russia from various countries during the years 1911-13.

From.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.
Germany	476,839,000	531,114,000	642,756,000
United Kingdom	153,875,000	139,250,000	170,362,000
United States	100,813,000	83,697,000	74,171,000
France	55,170,000	55,168,000	50,015,000
Finland	40,002,000	42,713,000	50,064,000
Austria-Hungary	23,784,000	22,053,000	34,683,000
* East Indies	24,414,000	26,603,000	39,997,000
Netherlands	17,453,000	19,149,000	21,540,000
Turkey	9,452,000	15,513,000	16,938,000
Italy	17,508,000	15,640,000	16,711,000
Sweden	9,798,000	10,671,000	16,125,000
* China	12,336,000	13,754,000	15,260,000
Denmark	7,687,000	6,445,000	12,848,000
Norway	8,920,000	10,251,000	9,877,000
Belgium	6,581,000	7,257,000	8,605,000
Egypt	7,844,000	3,123,000	5,929,000
Spain	1,933,000	2,427,000	5,669,000
Switzerland	7,191,000	3,164,000	5,635,000
Portugal	2,417,000	1,490,000	1,480,000
Roumania	2,654,000	1,945,000	1,411,000
* Persia	132,000	134,000	131,000
Other Countries	34,964,000	34,064,000	23,376,000

* Exclusive of trade across Asiatic frontier.

STATEMENT showing Imports into Russia; together with the portions received from the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States during the Years ended December 31, 1912 and 1913.

ARTICLES.	Total Imports.		From United Kingdom.		From Germany.		From United States.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.
Foodstuffs and animals (Grain:—								
Rye.....	5,568,377	11,104,203	5,146	42,239	11,027,423	.....	.....	.....
Wheat.....	6,116,832	8,024,250	3,296	8,009	1,284,735	2,110	2,110	294,389
Other.....	2,968,767	5,738,191	2,062	5,048	2,357,326	639	639	.....
Potatoes.....	165,087	250,947	4	1	823,625	.....	.....	.....
Peas and beans, dried	405,951	622,716	13,463	1,000	25,462	.....	.....	.....
Rice:—					141,825	272,466	2	10
Husked.....	8,533,179	11,178,578	287,153	523,064	2,064,391	.....	.....	24,196
Unhusked.....	2,397,511	1,904,686	28,316	30,000	4,359	.....	.....	.....
Flour, malt and groats:								
Flour.....	2,485,696	381,615	1,297	183	15,432	.....	.....	.....
Groats.....	415,884	377,481	27,618	65,496	19,521	194,009	.....	171,594
Malt.....	38,147	97,979	.....	2,521	28,676	15,227	.....	4,346
Potato flour, starch, macaroni, arrowroot, dextrine, sugar, etc.	444,062	390,949	38,167	46,134	279,735	.....	.....	.....
Vegetables.....	2,468,775	3,428,166	5,701	7,622	464,866	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and berries:—								
Fresh.....	11,329,287	14,668,080	62,743	91,458	244,008	1,000	.....	205
Dried.....	9,044,106	11,528,805	16,146	16,137	547,817	3,210	.....	3,645
Capers, olives (green or black), dried, in brine or in oil, not hermetically sealed.	728,018	776,404	2,141	976	19,357	.....	.....	.....
Anise-seed, wild thyme, caraway, orange nuts, carob-leaves.....	337,318	512,274	13,262	8,163	2,310,247	7,326	.....	1,000
Nuts.....	6,432,839	7,292,551	228,170	231,353	1,687,625	126,951	.....	79,317
Mustard, dried, ground, not prepared.	12,074	17,705	.....	101	6,491	.....	.....	.....
Pickles, various condiments, e.g., prepared mustard, may, ketchup, capers, olives, etc., in air-tight receptacles.	868,278	985,106	90,380	113,772	51,815	.....	.....	.....
Edible fungi.....	154,894	46,422	816	513	28,346	.....	.....	1,319
Spices.....	4,024,439	4,624,590	477,744	545,868	1,834,866	.....	.....	.....
Bay berries and gaulthier.	21,982	14,261	5,894	1,154	7,194	.....	.....	86,064
Cinnamon and other substitutes.	2,312	3,268	.....	.....	3,159	.....	.....	.....
Coffee.....	9,625,185	9,027,143	517,644	613,041	5,495,286	.....	.....	68,000
Cocoa in the bean and cocoa husks.	2,629,851	2,283,957	397,620	301,141	2,159,156	.....	.....	7,445
Tea.....	169,292,019	62,168,996	169,739	966,545	159,967	.....	.....	1,005
Tobacco.....	1,469,917	1,464,772	269,506	162,596	965,511	15,637	.....	24,769

STATEMENT showing Imports into Russia; together with the portions received from the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States during the years ended December 31, 1912 and 1913.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Total Imports.		From United Kingdom.		From Germany.		From United States.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.	Membrs.	Membrs.
Fuelstuffs and animals:—Con.								
Sugar.....	29,115	23,180	629		3,830	15,964	640	1,579
Honey, syrups and molasses.....	133,907	166,312	12,487	16,872	45,156	56,164		182
Confectionery and prepared fruits.....	3,817,730	4,277,329	69,487	129,678	2,083,611	2,274,498	198,388	132,343
Yeast.....	82,648	31,471	45	881	17,190	15,623		140
Hops and extract thereof.....	937,391	800,664	12,066	5,730	983,639	788,317		200
Liquors:—								
Ale, beer, mead, pucker, etc.....	93,440	87,646	11,526	4,168	41,514	28,717		
Spirits of all kinds.....	3,003,688	7,412,151	129,291	223,068	2,018,040	2,438,543	708	8,267
Wines of all kinds.....	11,827,584	13,088,152	165,894	180,692	3,683,959	5,328,793		180
Vinegar of all kinds.....	19,941	22,913	3,280	3,280	10,434	8,461	2	30
Mineral waters.....	1,740,313	1,792,117	18,812	29,431	1,092,730	1,173,671	2,169	100
Cooking salt.....	1,355,168	1,342,850	31,708	73,275	570,806	843,630	17	86
Meat, salted, smoked, dried; sausages.....	53,411	32,634	8,000	1,528	4,791	7,330	4,302	748
Cheese.....	1,190,331	1,424,227	3,930	5,655	281,050	219,300		13
Butter.....	887,486	1,285,679	465	5,791	5,862	11,401	94	
Fish and caviare:—								
Herrings, cod, etc., salted or dried.....	23,759,509	28,076,340	8,686,036	9,323,912	4,168,911	5,227,179	3,550	49
Other fish.....	10,846,754	12,019,741	62,086	96,632	2,393,086	2,284,683	10,610	10,362
Oysters, lobsters, cuttlefish, etc.....	159,929	138,311	70	338	117,463	121,319		
Condiments, not separately designated: specially prepared food for animals.....								
Animals, living, n.e.s.;.....	6,796,653	8,022,498	668	8,140	223,577	197,231	50	2,400
Cattle.....	9,641,872	13,821,411	5,009	130	40,461	26,130		
Horses.....	1,498,718	2,590,178	14,590	10,760	105,390	128,637		
Other.....	937,669	1,203,650	3,601	530	129,366	181,302		14
Total feedstuffs and animals.....	221,625,838	256,513,413	12,418,167	13,681,234	42,772,362	54,610,837	874,000	628,911
Animal products and infra. of:—								
Fertilizers.....	8,987,646	9,263,263	1,061,212	878,863	3,625,719	6,277,129	13,300	6,330
Seal of all kinds.....	228,175	170,975	4,612	1,972	151,427	151,427	60	643
Glue.....	468,013	564,250	12,429	14,959	284,281	367,562	83,241	29,609
Horns of all kinds.....	1,466,510	1,270,389	67,636	104,407	413,756	320,046	102,530	114,982
Hair.....	728,620	811,088	8,424	15,216	447,631	591,361	1,304	2,464

Down and feathers.....	257,202	342,385	2,101	8,426	128,162	181,680	20	110
Pillows, quilts, mattresses, stuffed with feathers, down or wool.....	14,279	14,004	300	931	8,980	9,401		
Sponges.....	120,705	144,767	435	1,620	116,274	116,913		
Whalebone.....	43,132	57,608		5,231	25,630	25,270		
Animal fat, oils of animal origin.....	13,984,732	14,089,908	7,705,330	6,311,900	3,911,007	5,475,700		
Wax.....	7,324,314	8,491,604	416,362	4,933,662	6,105,149	6,002,301		
Candles, tapers, tapers.....	218,910	218,910	731	2,000	24,113	45,737		
Hides and skins, undressed.....	15,911,575	21,747,286	322,326	333,901	12,442,402	17,161,494		
Hides and skins, dressed.....	16,449,682	21,240,400	273,926	400,563	13,000,446	17,784,427		
Fur skins.....	15,556,573	16,324,241	121,000	174,200	7,704,900	8,403,077		
Manufactures of leather and skins.....	5,431,433	6,656,179	600,515	812,517	3,007,943	4,104,523		
Total animal products and mfrs. of.....	87,653,030	101,335,300	10,067,776	9,491,400	63,301,300	69,023,340	1,320,900	1,042,707
Wood, woodenware and basket-ware:—								
Wood:—								
Cork bark, unwrought.....	4,806,148	4,602,191	42,740	30,300	972,404	900,030	13,473	17,043
In beams, logs, blocks, boards, planks, billets, joints, poles, chips; also firewood and brushwood.....	3,283,127	9,013,823	89,320	121,327	723,374	787,000	64,740	46,310
Carpenters' and cooper's waste.....	708,604	779,230	2,205	2,780	471,507	285,413	1,000	001
Cork bark, wrought.....	208,031	117,325	9,832	8,533	100,967	60,441		
Wooden manufactures.....	6,078,604	8,787,040	612,071	1,204,734	3,009,411	3,009,023	202,074	1,207,202
Plants and part of plants, n.e.s.....	23,076,451	28,002,272	2,565,753	2,695,890	9,530,183	13,000,645	307,221	304,165
Tea-leaf.....	85,426	102,710	2,400	1,816	64,648	72,305	3,500	
Basket-makers' and plaited wares made from vegetable materials.....	400,910	683,440	34,078	40,254	531,720	547,357	230	200
Total wood, woodenware and basket-ware.....	44,880,970	53,247,170	3,302,783	4,410,000	16,201,416	19,200,440	1,105,044	1,000,405
Ceramic wares:—								
Building materials (bricks, cement, etc.).....	6,250,523	5,714,491	1,112,181	732,205	3,436,756	3,002,300	340	3
Stones, rough or rough-dressed.....	3,628,424	4,900,084	303,135	376,924	1,600,734	1,800,240	15,137	20,000
Precious and semi-precious stones.....	2,952,660	3,350,316	9,500	2,845	2,341,817	2,437,307	1,130	100
Jet, or black amber, mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, yellow amber, meerschaum, ivory, celluloid, enamel, glazing, mosaic.....	2,033,725	2,577,616	81,400	32,001	1,925,900	2,302,270	2,570	1,120
Adobe-stone.....	207,141	378,133	27,267	37,905	203,000	220,640		
Stones of every kind except semi-precious or precious, also plaster of Paris and alabaster, wrought.....	475,078	728,695	11,543	24,335	370,940	607,360	30	231
Grinding and polishing substances and articles manufactured therefrom—graphite, carbons, etc.....	2,475,122	2,959,900	171,402	221,901	1,036,023	2,351,735	70,300	65,644
Artificial building stones and fireproof manufactures.....	1,576,518	2,323,007	230,004	377,131	977,374	1,302,005	6,300	21,703
Ceramic pipes, tiles, stoneware, also potters' wares of common clay.....	2,400,366	3,164,922	183,700	308,742	1,745,940	2,345,237	2,140	2,000
Earthenware and porcelain wares.....	1,053,321	1,855,157	119,140	163,223	1,351,701	1,474,271	720	1,200
Glassware.....	3,000,540	4,404,257	155,693	154,105	2,641,200	3,245,400	4,100	7,410
Plate glass and mirrors.....	515,190	726,201	3,725	4,937	478,676	604,800		100
Total ceramic wares.....	29,339,244	33,031,833	2,417,000	2,305,405	19,140,722	24,004,707	103,310	124,007

STATEMENT showing Imports into Russia; together with portions received from the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States during the Years ended December 31, 1913 and 1913.—*Con.*

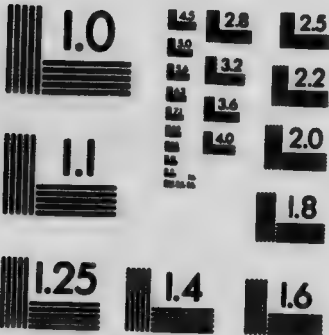
Articles.	Total Imports.		From United Kingdom.		From Germany.		From United States.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.
Combustibles, asphalt, resins and products thereof:—								
Coal.....	44,143,169	76,424,316	26,576,013	40,401,943	19,365,366	31,628,266	28,697	28,697
Coke.....	7,875,381	11,245,353	1,114,114	1,410,419	3,438,474	4,710,176	.....	.....
Tar and pitch.....	887,568	1,222,138	49,180	25,013	688,787	688,245	1,000	1,000
Anthracene.....	26,491	36,025	1,345	2,360	28,686	17,068	.....	.....
Naphthalene.....	147,562	137,403	41,044	24,569	98,137	98,137	.....	.....
Phenol.....	47,282	96,167	20,809	73,165	23,285	22,227	.....	.....
Benzol.....	226,712	470,579	49,453	172,645	73,719	227,346	.....	.....
White resin or colophony.....	4,883,076	4,771,472	531,766	135,617	1,650,586	2,200,066	1,657,593	1,657,593
Pine pitch.....	18,377	33,337	1,122	1,262	7,679	13,867	.....	.....
Brewers' pitch.....	121,544	162,614	143	2,553	59,522	92,973	1,216	1,216
Asphalt and birch tar.....	1,003,196	1,081,481	258,143	126,314	688,466	782,662	1,653	1,653
Liquid products, distilled from naphtha, solar oil, paraffine and lubricating oil, gasoline, etc.	1,579	46,199	1,463	3,136	.....	76	16,754	16,754
Turpentine or oil of turpentine.....	1,215,392	2,101,841	132,654	174,078	498,882	1,376,003	.....	.....
Gums, resins, resinous substances and balsams:	521,157	616,256	97,314	107,066	286,772	388,215	.....	.....
Rubber, crude.....	34,162,969	40,136,237	5,541,266	12,564,723	10,654,666	9,367,322	2,592,467	2,592,467
Other gums, etc.....	2,618,975	3,446,316	153,157	698,291	1,390,431	1,891,313	14,560	14,560
India rubber, prepared and manufactured.....	1,777,297	2,307,635	120,872	231,254	1,532,556	1,767,615	13,894	13,894
Total combustibles, asphalt, resins, etc.....	108,717,439	144,356,566	26,061,866	56,939,054	40,460,666	58,666,351	7,697,569	7,697,569
Chemicals, drugs, colours, etc.:—								
Sulphur salts, chloride of potassium, sulphate of potash	1,165,643	533,806	77,960	56,641	1,078,136	606,618	2,469	2,469
Natural salts of all kinds, not refined, brines, etc.	10,365	8,029	172	136	8,796	8,062	.....	.....
Sulphur.....	1,313,771	1,332,865	161,361	78,104	464,720	587,812	68,173	68,173
Antimony.....	486,115	531,168	63,673	132,384	265,965	333,296	.....	.....
Boracic, boracic acid and borax.....	170,531	266,274	49,281	121,941	121,941	122,751	12,669	12,669
Magnoite.....	259,254	332,354	16,572	16,572	16,572	16,572	2,369	2,369
Tarax (cream of tartar), tartrate of lime	710,785	633,501	4,766	45,086	131,947	137,069	.....	.....
Heavy spar, witherite.....	603,072	392,698	87,715	24,433	283,366	332,646	.....	.....
Strontianite and celestine.....	13,650	14,040	4,899	4,899	13,650	9,316	.....	.....
Ammoniacal preparations.....	344,374	412,746	146,265	222,234	159,268	63,296	576	576
Arenak, metallic.....	73,063	167,166	14,365	6,017	46,671	1,623	.....	.....

Prussiates and chromates	211,416	31,111	12,324	170,444	157,021	2,416
Alum and sulphate of alumina	37,478	7,771	3,604	48,053	50,310	
Oxides	53,407	7,730	3,604	64,741	66,823	187,608
Sulphate	5,419,645	631,845	782,733	6,824,223	3,763,796	300
Chloride and sulphate of magnesia, chloride of calcium	382,022	31,380	3,112	417,514	47,198	
Carbonate of calcium precipitate	41,433	2,040	1,140	43,613	48,431	300
Soda and potash	783,386	53,271	55,717	892,374	2,011	2,300
Chloride of lime, bleaching lye	2,933	60	614	3,607	635,636	
Acids and sulphide of carbon	1,007,415	87,455	76,549	1,161,419	217,046	
Coppers	230,415	74,211	43,230	347,856	236,346	
Salt and preparations containing gold, platinum or silver	238,548	1,302	672	240,528	28,617	
Anthracimines	11,617			11,617		
Tartar emetic; fluoride, lactate and oxalate of antimony, also double salts of the same	15,980			15,980	9,715	34,347
Chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, n.o.p.	10,319,953	530,038	391,880	11,241,871	9,774,716	2,307
Chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, n.o.p.	1,361,563	92,265	148,087	1,601,915	1,601,915	2,700
Preparations for medicine and medicinal preparations	166,156	77,500	94,707	238,363	111,354	
Phosphorus	122,522	2,410	564	125,496	125,496	
Sulphuric ether, carbonic, chloral and chloroform	368,316	2,033	4,344	374,693	1,255,020	2,300
Opium and laudanum	4,200,245	1,008,045	608,194	5,816,484	1,255,020	
Vegetable oils and glycerine, unrefined	3,727,548	135,137	134,621	3,997,306	2,608,890	746
Aromatic waters, aromatic substances, cosmetics, perfumes, etc.	517,884	30,567	31,700	579,151	312,437	239
Waxes	197,468	11,631	19,193	228,292	187,083	1,004
Sealing wax and gum lac	2,230	154	184	2,568	1	
Matches, chemical	11,467		394	12,361	29,440	
Tanning materials	5,400,102	373,410	300,715	6,074,227	3,304,535	631,254
Dyeing substances, natural	1,907,624	92,235	143,441	2,143,300	1,199,300	4,300
Archill (cuttlefish), cutch, etc.	237,637	54,790	44,300	336,727	188,327	1,000
Madder	1,513			1,513	340	
Indigo (not including extracts)	2,008,453	114,805	23,179	2,146,437	1,410,971	
Cochineal	112,533	1,717	2,113	116,363	71,400	301
Blue, Prussian, Parisian, washing, etc.	239,026	28,200	14,545	281,771	189,400	641
White lead and zinc white	707,749	93,479	346,191	1,047,419	447,410	
Red lead	165,071	29,358	68,372	262,801	105,260	1,000
Colours obtained from copper and arsenic	635,026	79,450	50,700	865,176	379,015	300
Dyeing preparation	63,570	4,019	5,367	72,956	47,481	300
Alaxins and similar colours	5,018,724	10,551	30,641	5,059,916	4,302,056	
Colours for miniature painting	162,223	797	3,247	166,267	108,774	
Colouring and dyeing materials, n.e.s., blacking, ink, etc.	1,580,780	22,635	45,670	1,659,085	1,671,153	8,125
Total chemicals, drugs, colours, etc.	55,821,031	4,773,629	4,371,084	61,165,744	40,203,619	794,308
Ores, metal and metal wastes of all kinds:—						
Metallic ores and minerals	1,300,441	99,000	138,707	1,538,148	362,519	75
Cast iron in pigs, scrap and shavings	4,374,022	1,301,316	278,080	6,053,418	1,867,300	2,400
Manufactured iron, bars, rails and sheets	3,700,464	568,160	679,204	4,947,828	3,543,167	140
Tin plate and other coated iron	1,320,567	222,633	146,152	1,693,352	2,603,800	30,300
Steel in bars, rails and sheet	1,290,400	306,725	409,400	1,996,525	1,167,720	



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



APPLIED IMAGE Inc

1853 East Main Street
Rochester, New York 14609 USA
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STATEMENT showing Imports into Russia; together with portions received from the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States during the Years ended December 31, 1912 and 1913—*Con.*

ARTICLE.	Total Imports.		From United Kingdom.		From Germany.		From United States.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.
Ores, metal and metal wares of all kinds:— <i>Con.</i>								
Copper, aluminium, nickel, cobalt and other metals and alloys, n. e. s.	9,525,940	12,140,922	2,055,589	1,702,015	4,651,636	6,858,478	1,051,457	905,549
Tin in pigs, rods, scrap and sheet.	11,442,655	12,144,689	3,193,979	3,496,592	4,038,566	3,744,187	79,612	27,446
Mercury	316,943	401,705	193,990	196,961	33,235	172,966	866	
Lead in pigs, scrap, rolls, sheet, wire, pipe; lecharge; type metal unmanufactured.	8,897,228	12,644,285	2,963,378	2,447,504	4,010,381	5,876,231	103,008	944
Zinc	5,420,732	6,309,793	338,455	305,341	4,461,781	5,046,047	38,900	
Manufactures of copper, aluminium, nickel, etc., and alloys thereof.	3,421,472	3,406,299	11,157	9,301	2,987,066	2,987,889	60	239
Cast iron wares.	10,142,024	10,384,246	201,069	222,103	9,108,780	9,141,874	27,347	29,261
Iron and steel manufactures:—	3,461,950	4,340,089	352,060	486,845	2,685,868	3,230,451	57,269	136,557
Merely forged, stamped or moulded.	1,226,069	1,410,613	101,115	148,764	963,143	1,115,262	35,627	25,944
Boilermakers' work and pipes.	7,883,666	10,928,580	1,046,569	1,727,877	5,897,499	8,158,647	50,900	122,645
Wrought, turned or polished.	6,822,414	8,304,983	376,369	526,731	5,717,922	7,056,701	86,278	118,311
Tin, plate-manufacture.	5,482,483	5,853,016	171,440	182,240	4,592,781	5,152,411	55,337	30,353
Wire of iron, steel and copper.	1,869,798	2,251,129	494,894	725,322	1,170,372	1,448,856	8,347	9,214
Wire manufactures.	4,161,957	4,896,275	368,919	297,139	3,356,468	4,063,417	66,886	44,134
Needles.	433,694	415,516	33,790	23,084	380,635	367,033	11,459	19,324
Cutlery.	1,412,044	1,531,060	16,859	21,065	1,187,919	1,316,885	1,818	2,269
Side arms, fire arms, cartridges.	2,947,086	2,477,888	30,164	40,315	1,942,464	2,121,849	77,404	4,769
Soyabes, bills and sickles.	1,039,687	1,458,110	10,794	15,321	90,472	69,924	614	8,840
Straw choppers, shovels, forks, hoes, etc.	1,161,759	1,041,668	103,355	115,768	794,080	778,228	11,569	7,271
Hand tools.	5,233,183	5,972,681	580,474	944,735	3,101,916	4,058,125	237,602	97,779
Printing trade accessories.	278,749	274,256	3,558	3,864	237,770	250,003	663	1,505
Manufactures of tin, zinc, etc., except fancy articles and toys.	317,710	321,057	12,077	16,379	251,466	246,489	3,206	2,095
Manufactures of lead, n. e. s.	107,631	129,389	12,118	49,413	94,489	168,401	140	151
Time! and foil.	98,882	120,321	104	221	89,364	113,573	25	
Blazing powder of non-precious metals.	349,901	313,518	150	1,370	346,041	334,427		250
Machines and apparatus:—								
Of cast or wrought iron or steel, —								
(Gas and petrol motors, steam engines, locomotives, printing, paper-making and woodworking machines, etc.	21,149,275	27,491,775	2,362,490	3,157,218	16,692,655	19,757,376	1,024,965	3,498,304

Metal working machines, except rolling machines, and steam hammers, steam fire engines, etc., typewriters, sewing machines.	9,485,271	14,445,866	1,085,359	1,256,916	6,889,449	12,011,150	903,779	1,017,533
Other machines and apparatus of cast or wrought iron or steel.	40,048,104	56,242,962	6,925,526	9,250,022	28,299,262	38,965,459	1,485,554	924,133
Of copper and its alloys.	536,346	883,507	33,350	33,350	445,453	635,211	9,281	11,072
Electric dynamos, motors, transformers.	6,680,539	10,519,098	355,073	514,792	5,827,618	9,291,945	84,305	43,970
Agricultural machines and implements without steam motors, n.e.s.	23,730,873	24,782,720	2,595,410	2,223,901	10,055,305	9,924,716	6,310,490	5,289,224
Portable engines and threshers and steam ploughs.	6,255,246	7,265,481	3,270,177	4,277,299	2,191,618	2,534,350	71,830	17,560
Reaping and binding machines, ploughs, threshers, rakes, cream separators, etc.	26,644,915	13,930,214	3,908,108	3,735,708	6,968,500	3,024,950	13,128,399	3,523,942
Parts of machines of all sorts.	16,009,082	19,313,521	2,071,720	2,418,730	10,642,763	13,806,358	1,840,476	1,291,891
Scales and accessories.	572,856	702,264	58,135	44,353	451,712	502,327	46,705	133,071
Physical, astronomical, mathematical, etc., instruments and electro-technical accessories.	17,465,786	21,201,941	316,730	359,351	15,436,305	18,614,244	110,528	253,947
Spectacles, optical glasses, etc.	284,949	3,022,200	719	1,293	2,267,615	245,464	1	64
Clocks and watches.	3,070,891	2,110,578	2,645	8,501	2,271,968	1,658,068	2,814	20,176
Musical instruments.	7,143,509	6,662,776	93,104	168,342	6,389,315	5,965,267	15,324	564,080
Vehicles—	10,818,765	17,380,770	804,190	1,512,320	8,042,354	13,790,805	618,600	16,167
Automobiles.	4,232,269	5,446,301	403,997	542,264	3,172,377	4,204,941	17,659	10,069
Other vehicles.	816,080	678,100	4,006	.....	577,450	312,500	.....	40,300
Railway cars.	3,291,354	5,536,150	809,500	2,853,000	1,330,954	1,254,890	351,760	2,150
Vessels, sea-going and river—	237,844	410,131	58,488	27,515	48,711	157,328	740	.....
Iron.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ores, metal and metal wares.	303,556,216	353,885,313	40,559,210	48,191,691	198,088,725	235,426,449	28,044,423	18,304,896
Paper goods and typographic articles—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rags and pulp—	1,449,266	1,853,579	52,446	281,422	771,456	1,054,782	.....	186
Other paper.	1,902,693	2,195,897	8,367	8,234	364,533	422,708	916	1,061
Paper pulp and waste.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper wares—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper—	4,501,427	4,715,566	.....	2	172	1,830	.....	733
Packing paper.	13,739,951	18,758,049	11,477	19,183	413,794	490,538	701	48,641
Paper, all kinds, plain, white or coloured, n.o.p.	8,404,735	9,346,976	255,909	343,543	4,898,311	5,562,049	49,431	3,717
Other paper.	3,878,416	4,065,615	63,469	65,949	3,430,542	3,552,703	7,250	.....
Books, pictures, maps, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total paper goods and typographic wares.	33,681,492	40,895,574	392,668	639,853	9,879,138	11,075,210	58,307	54,781
Textiles and manufactures, thereof—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw cotton.	94,257,568	114,040,983	9,363,232	9,502,834	15,990,771	27,381,602	44,707,087	47,374,613
Other vegetable fibrous substances, raw.	11,584,892	11,787,111	991,207	481,543	1,857,847	1,194,128	467,556	231,868
Raw silk.	22,433,902	24,404,341	120,360	215,650	11,832,167	13,371,137	.....	.....
Silk cocoons, waste, wadding, etc.	4,504,127	6,811,048	930	21,262	576,695	466,845	.....	32,108
Wool and down, uncombed, unspun.	49,783,273	60,399,330	4,341,159	5,535,739	17,700,306	24,321,333	114,567	17.
Cotton carded, wadding, combings, etc.	963,716	860,806	13,681	18,265	767,031	701,292	.....	.....
Cotton yarn.	12,820,276	9,836,412	5,227,756	3,580,504	6,401,360	5,100,733	10,374	16,616

TRADE AND COMMERCE

STATEMENT showing Imports into Russia; together with portions received from the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States during the Years ended December, 31, 1912 and 1913.—*Con.*

ARTICLES.	Total Imports		From United Kingdom.		From Germany.		From United States.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
Textiles and manufactures thereof:— <i>Con.</i>								
Yarns of jute, flax, hemp, etc.	341,871	477,708	75,438	78,484	165,438	149,725	1	40
Silk, twisted and spun.	2,447,018	3,327,407	116,672	391,198	1,940,251	2,639,794	1	886
Wool, combed	1,963,221	2,301,597	268,797	548,076	911,812	1,345,217		
Wool, spun or twisted	14,131,582	16,964,994	7,164,429	6,849,210	6,218,373	8,610,653	1	303
Cotton tissues.	15,042,691	15,292,991	1,033,317	1,642,107	9,680,659	10,630,221	11,089	17,053
Cordage and twine of jute, hemp, etc.	4,733,465	3,205,005	812,292	219,855	973,181	1,419,763	2,515,758	981,688
Jute and linen sacks and sackings.	240,622	153,868	15,946	9,868	195,011	112,111	2,631	1,309
Oil-cloth (except oiled silk) sail cloth, tarpaulins, belting of hemp or cotton, hose of hemp, etc.	1,729,927	1,460,056	77,013	95,619	852,455	755,312	2,169	445
Silk kerchiefs, stuffs, foulards, ribbons, velvets, oil-silk, etc.	885,611	1,083,015	230,850	277,205	529,714	635,645	11,802	11,386
All manufactures of wool, including carpets.	6,740,828	7,987,342	114,740	98,242	4,264,268	5,729,964	460	1,006
Knitted wares and trimmings of all materials.	16,738,870	17,431,545	2,292,811	3,691,455	11,664,953	11,901,531	4,718	12,177
Laces, embroideries and tuile.	7,904,439	9,085,097	49,403	75,805	7,295,487	8,415,405	19,964	1,465
	6,872,483	7,651,855	134,120	192,249	5,618,616	6,195,001	164	404
Total textiles and manufactures, of	276,140,469	314,116,929	32,441,394	32,564,725	105,077,815	131,108,553	47,810,065	43,703,363
Wearing apparel, buttons, jet, small wares, writing materials, etc.—								
Clothing.	3,042,613	3,135,868	30,000	45,448	2,385,124	2,655,873	1,324	1,251
Hats and caps.	1,590,649	1,730,074	42,686	47,478	1,062,500	1,398,411	32	15
Umbrellas and parasols	49,348	55,175	1,077	666	42,853	49,899	2	
Buttons.	2,164,614	2,332,601	17,345	14,762	1,795,160	1,934,029	165	391
Feathers, decorative, and artificial flowers	1,004,129	804,188	2,877	1,530	716,900	579,674	60	56
Jet and beads.	716,910	755,376	1,147	711	518,544	569,784	51	89
Fancy and toilet articles and toys.	5,593,179	5,974,902	107,531	93,851	4,775,330	5,222,655	2,038	1,965
Accessories for painting, drawing and writing.	1,885,522	2,100,321	63,907	83,075	1,659,427	1,980,264	1,067	1,091
Archaeological, numismatic, natural history, etc., collections.	20,635	13,761	145	293	13,628	4,526		
Samples.	14,819	14,816	3,687		9,054	13,170	85	59
Total wearing apparel, small wares, etc.	16,006,413	16,960,082	270,470	287,814	12,909,539	14,189,094	4,821	4,899
Total imports	1,171,772,247	1,374,033,805	142,351,856	173,012,044	532,345,669	652,206,757	87,429,826	79,662,662

STATEMENT showing Exports of Russian Produce from Russia; together with portions sent to the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States during the Years ended December 31, 1912 and 1913.

Articles.	Total Exports.		To United Kingdom.		To Germany.		To United States.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1912.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.
Animals:—								
Horses	12,194,254	13,684,801	1,008,650	1,217,759	7,538,760	8,573,507	4,300	6,300
Fowls and game	9,111,723	9,466,921	40	51,152	8,560,316	8,704,144		
Cattle, sheep and pigs	8,783,763	10,467,143	22,800	161,791	8,549,178	8,697,346	57	60
Brandy and corn spirit	9,330,997	5,280,996	52,141	30,220	3,383,531	1,922,709	6,740	11,262
Briddles	9,497,022	8,571,132	1,493,536	423,043	6,948,617	6,664,040	1,000	2,540
Butter (exclusive of margarine)	68,635,048	71,568,097	30,274,757	31,932,408	23,812,967	25,002,769	21,627	4,418
Caviare	3,312,481	4,244,827	97,556	229,524	1,846,916	2,038,130	900	3,498
Chickens, ready-made	1,580,968	1,728,539	17,891	7,126	57,485	78,797	3,434	1,170
Corn, flour and meal:—								
Wheat	192,232,867	225,278,214	32,144,503	21,087,142	9,843,937	12,691,559	35,670	2
Rye	28,984,240	32,867,690	3,364,129	1,322,067	6,457,336	4,751,981		
Barley	153,138,131	196,73,609	13,241,253	16,352,965	92,689,968	114,408,866	12,945	
Oats	51,880,645	42,015,352	9,640,618	7,621,768	8,669,798	2,022,437		
Maize	37,838,690	25,081,962	4,989,926	3,360,457	6,107,204	2,688,140	16,230	4,086
Peas	17,740,180	19,258,761	463,671	972,114	11,956,063	10,876,631	63,257	
Flour of wheat	11,161,186	17,461,395	5,208	18,284	11,748	9,434	4,267	
" of rye	6,633,807	7,273,797	1,215	2,680	556	27,268		10
Bran	36,374,416	8,716,985	280,247	128,230	31,407,301	28,361,771	61,613	31,367
All other	16,937,387	16,721,892	340,432	389,367	7,974,627	7,373,965		
Total corn, flour and meal	551,871,696	594,501,147	64,471,202	51,254,514	175,360,040	183,304,201	191,068	25,415
Cotton, manufactures of								
Eggs	57,629,747	43,894,694	3,193	943	20,052	18,238	230	110
Flax, raw	107,538,775	96,817,624	32,736,752	33,665,172	23,618,882	23,642,834	10,910	20,538
" low	8,518,676	7,370,612	4,309,538	21,779,383	26,346,528	20,048,621	26,060	62,465
Fur and sheep skins	22,876,152	17,052,047	4,890,155	3,187,373	1,064,742	1,325,371	11,064	5,679
Hemp, raw	17,394,767	20,968,697	5,250,117	2,491,426	13,201,733	11,036,870	1,300,252	1,566,644
Leather and hides, untanned	40,282,478	37,107,252	16,668,676	4,690,172	8,532,696	11,269,672	113,788	56,029
Oil cake	39,079,976	38,686,741	2,423,100	7,830,050	13,023,895	14,898,564	11,076,997	3,462,532
Oil:—								
Illuminating, petroleum, etc	38,411,916	50,065,869	8,350,659	3,469,919	14,864,636	17,117,116	6,231	19,362
				8,017,430	5,469,701	9,238,680	5,308	

STATEMENT showing Exports of Russian Produce from Russia; together with portions sent to the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States during the Years ended December 31, 1912 and 1913.

Articles.	Total Exports.		To United Kingdom.		To Germany.		To United States.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.
Seeds, oleaginous:—								
Linseed	20,392,010.	10,070,139.	7,645,738.	2,453,353.	5,107,347.	2,439,974.	16,161.	.....
Rape and kohlrabi	3,431,853.	4,227,150.	955,929.	1,142,170.	1,439,467.	1,593,241.	1,290.	.....
Sugar:—								
Refined, in loaves	18,285,994.	19,553,266.	1,836.	.....	1.	.....	.....	.....
Other	38,362,963.	8,005,522.	18,720,700.	216,431.	1,855,633.	238,143.	.....	.....
Wood of all sorts	153,380,308.	164,930,111.	68,277,444.	66,908,582.	43,401,580.	42,283,649.	280,340.	315,359.
Wood, raw, unajun	11,238,233.	10,683,961.	4,018,699.	3,505,705.	2,465,610.	2,537,848.	1,895,055.	1,721,506.
All other articles	194,006,393.	191,061,733.	23,634,156.	23,896,456.	58,993,292.	51,008,436.	3,070,199.	4,767,443.
Total exports	1,518,797,567.	1,520,134,721.	327,810,746.	267,601,113.	483,827,894.	483,584,437.	18,007,614.	14,154,944.

COMPARATIVE TABLE of principal articles of import by sea from foreign countries into Russian Pacific Ocean ports during the years 1900-11.

ARTICLES.	1900.		1910.		1911.	
		£		£		£
Agricultural machinery, not specified..... tons.	782	20,642	1,829	43,535	2,124	52,586
Almonds and nuts	685	7,356	1,022	10,113	918	9,107
Animal fat..... "	1,250	20,945	1,566	38,731	1,464	7,780
Asphalt and tar..... "	2,969	5,623	1,536	5,133	3,223	17,905
Basket and plated wares	576	6,704	1,160	8,591	1,092	9,066
Beans and peas..... "	33	206	14	79	273	1,691
Beer and stout..... gal.	5,791	683	17,404	13,903	30,235	1,311
Belting, hemp and cotton..... tons.	5	289	9	1,063	12	1,517
Binding twine..... "	8	58	90	1,817	269	4,220
Boilers, iron and steel, and boilermakers' work..... "	134	3,434	304	6,844	778	12,210
Boots and shoes..... "	20	9,001	3	2,028	4	2,212
Cables, ropes and twine, vegetable..... "	698	19,958	751	21,009	737	24,745
Cast-iron wares..... "	774	11,412	1,020	16,763	1,939	27,842
Cattle..... head.	16,466	72,473	29,989	129,920	34,229	181,275
Ceramic and potter's ware..... tons.	268	1,700	172	933	485	3,653
Cereals in the grain..... "	454	2,430	506	3,091	2,486	14,686
Children's toys..... cwt.	30	283	3	702	4	1,555
Coal..... tons.	25,602	19,187	35,563	27,706	77,556	72,069
Coke..... "	58	56	205	105	354	369
Condensed milk..... "	496	11,168	570	18,993	808	25,206
Condiments, e.g., soy, pickle, mustard, truffles, etc..... "	610	14,840	777	45,825	847	2,898
Copper..... "	52	3,272	54	3,323	58	4,061
Cosmetic and aromatic substances..... "	12	4,520	11	1,832	9	3,650
Cotton—						
Scutched and carded..... "	71	4,519	89	6,316	112	7,461
Yarn..... "	26	3,521	1	1,960	28	3,804
Tissues..... "					9	2,760
Dynamo electrical machines and electro motors..... "	79	10,383	93	6,037	176	9,451
Eggs, fresh..... "			2,802	36,831	2,557	56,981
Electrical switches, communicators and variour appliances..... "	22	3,387	24	5,630	42	8,400
Electrical incandescent lamps..... "					6	3,859
Electric-technical measuring appliances..... "					4	1,361
Fancy and toilet articles..... "	41	1,660	9	4,061	7	3,517
Fire-bricks and tiles..... "	582	1,040	1,514	1,965	3,249	3,010
Fish, oysters, etc..... "	81	3,222	68	1,972	108	4,444
Fishing nets..... "	74	7,231	78	7,649	79	9,038
Flour of all kinds except potato flour..... "	4,483	40,152	333	3,499	1,259	11,652
Flour mill machinery..... "	18	600				
Fruits and berries, fresh and dried..... "	8,270	82,527	9,854	80,883		96,232
Glassware..... "	2,755	30,766	3,425	37,320	3,019	53,133
Hair and bristles..... "	13	1,567	7	471	20	1,435
Hand tools..... "	10	6,250	505	20,224	736	30,967
Harvesters, reapers and binders..... "			31	1,120	680	13,749
Iron—						
Cast..... "	139	387	499	1,307	302	937
Flat, bar and assorted..... "	4,608	30,340	6,249	42,520	8,629	61,520
Rails..... "	697	3,250	2,457	16,133	4,217	28,759
Sheet, "I" beams and shaped..... "	4,094	32,761	6,499	46,391	5,02	37,641
Iron and steel manufactures—						
Forged, stamped and moulded..... "	146	3,682	839	17,789	608	11,332
Iron not otherwise mentioned..... "	1,344	39,923	1,687	38,881	3,53	74,745
Knitted wares and trimmings..... "	26	16,328	12	2,703	17	7,092
Leather belting..... "	7	563	9	1,686	19	2,758
Locks..... "	60	3,087	104	4,268	153	5,577
Locomotives and trolleys, locomotive steam wagons..... "	30	1,900	59	2,066	20	1,590
Machines and apparatus of cast iron, iron and steel..... "	564	24,933	522	14,800	947	24,681
Machines and apparatus, parts of..... "	643	14,970	965	33,274	2,076	96,758
Meat, fresh..... "	2,218	45,767	3,279	81,814	2,777	64,875
" salted and smoked, and sausages..... "	3,212	4,891	30	707	97	3,134
Musical instruments..... "		4,453		1,708		2,238
Nails, forged..... "	46	806	96	1,817	66	979
Naphthaline..... "	10	639	17	295	30	550

COMPARATIVE TABLE of principal articles of import by sea, &c.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	1909.		1910.		1911.	
		£		£		£
Paraffin..... tons.	6	144	248	5,670	540	11,814
Pipes (metallic) of all kinds..... "	422	6,723	830	16,433	1,174	18,945
Ploughs..... "	307	5,480	214	6,183	214	4,147
Portable engines..... "	237	11,340	319	12,801	503	24,030
Potatoes..... "	163	405	235	868	2,467	7,843
Pumps, hand and fire..... "	11	498	44	1,700	76	2,327
Salt..... "	29,897	75,000	50,360	105,234	58,190	113,861
Scythes, shovels, rakes, etc..... "	250	5,306	837	15,604	935	18,029
Sewing machines..... "	301	28,608	109	13,032	380	20,200
Soda and potash..... "	1,283	7,615	1,679	10,667	2,028	11,435
Spirituous liquors..... gal.	62,313	30,480	11,380	9,607	26,913	11,574
Steam engines..... tons.	13	704	30	1,037	134	3,674
Steel—						
Assorted, in billets and scrap..... "	137	778	510	2,870	648	3,200
Sheet..... "	87	618	132	940	413	2,000
Tanning materials..... "	13	90	55	410	135	1,868
Threshing machines..... "					69	1,285
Vegetable oils and glycerine..... "	461	11,900	1,254	29,203	1,221	32,883
Vegetables..... "	6,227	35,460	8,630	36,230	7,648	36,081
Weighing scales..... "	36	2,246	79	3,239	153	6,582
Winnowing machines..... "			2	69	36	1,873
Wire nails and barbed wire..... "			3,330	47,334	3,330	47,334
Wooden manufactures..... "	1,327	8,508	401	10,279	337	10,757

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, etc., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Pousette, Reconquista, No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai. *Cable Address, Cancom.*

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

France.

Phillippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Holland.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam. *Cable Address, Watertmill.*

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water street, St. John's. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Acting Trade Commissioner, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

F. A. ... dlike, Canada Chambers, 28 ... Manchester. *Cable Address, Cancom.*

J. ... mith, Fruit Trade Commissioner, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Garden, Manchester.

J. T. Lithgow, 87 Union street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall street, London, E. C., England. *Cable Address, Sleighing, London.*

SPECIAL TRADE COMMISSIONER.

Lumber.

H. R. MacMillan, visiting Europe, Africa, Australasia and the Orient.

C. F. Just, Russia.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edwar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
Cable Address, Canadian.

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

South Africa.

D. M. McKibbin, Room 34, Permanent
Buildings, Harrison Street, Johannes-
burg.

E. J. Wilkinson, P.O. Box 673, Durban,
Natal.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbeget No. 4, Christiansa, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.*

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria street, London, S.W., England. *Cable Address, Dominion, London.*

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and given information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters.

Brazil:

Bahia, British Consul.
Rio de Janeiro, British Consul General.

Chile:

Valparaiso, British Consul General.

China:

Harbin, British Consul.

Colombia:

Bagota, British Consul General.

Ecuador:

Quito, British Consul General.

Egypt:

Alexandria, British Consul General.

France:

Havre, British Consul General.
Marseilles, British Consul General.

India:

Calcutta, Director General of Commer-
cial Intelligence.

Italy:

Genoa, British Consul General.
Milan, British Consul.

Mexico:

Mexico, British Consul General.

Netherlands:

Amsterdam, British Consul.

Panama:

Colon, British Consul.
Panama, British Vice-Consul.

Peru:

Lima, British Vice-Consul.

Portugal:

Lisbon, British Consul.

Russia:

Moscow, British Consul General.
Petrograd, British Consul.
Vladivostock, British Consul.
Odessa, British Consul General.

Spain:

Barcelona, British Consul General.
Madrid, British Consul.

Sweden:

Stockholm, British Consul.

Switzerland:

Geneva, British Consul.

Uruguay:

Monte Video, British Vice-Consul.

Venezuela:

Caracas, British Vice-Consul.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Annual Report.

PART I.—CANADIAN TRADE:—

Imports into and Exports from Canada.
(Itemized and General Statements.)

PART II.—CANADIAN TRADE:—

1. With France.
2. With Germany.
3. With United Kingdom.
4. With United States.

PART III.—CANADIAN TRADE:—

With British and Foreign Countries.
(Except France, Germany, United Kingdom and United States.)

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION:—

Bounties.
Commercial Intelligence Service.
Gold and Silver Marking Act, Administration of.
Lumber and Staple Products.
Revenue and Expenditure of Department of Trade and Commerce.
Statistical Record of the Progress of Canada.
Tonnage Tables.

PART V.—GRAIN STATISTICS.

PART VI.—SUBSIDIZED STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

PART VII.—TRADE OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Monthly Reports.

Census and Statistics.
Trade and Commerce.

Weekly Bulletin.

(Circulated within Canada only.)

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and General Trade
Information.

Miscellaneous Publications.

Canada Year Book.
Census Returns.
Criminal Statistics.
Directory of Foreign Importers.
Grain Inspection in Canada.
List of Licensed Elevators.